

EXHIBIT C

PLR 4-3(b) – Identification of Supporting Evidence

The following represents InterTrust's list of evidence relevant to construction of the disputed terms and phrases.

Notes:

1. InterTrust reserves the right to supplement this list as needed to respond to changed constructions proffered by Microsoft. InterTrust also reserves the right to rely on evidence cited in the original version of this Exhibit, filed February 3, 2003.
2. In the following list, certain terms and phrases include other, separately defined terms. In such cases, the evidence supporting the separately defined term is also relevant to construction of the larger term.
3. The InterTrust patents include overlapping specifications, in which the same text may be found in two or more specifications. Where only one of the specifications is cited, InterTrust reserves the right to substitute citations for the same text in the other specifications.
4. Highlighting has been used to indicate added emphasis.
5. Each claim term is followed by a list of all patent claims in which the term appears (e.g., "193.15" means claim 15 from the '193 patent).

Key to abbreviations:

USP = United States Patent
'193 patent = USP 6,253,193
'683 patent = USP 6,185,683
'721 patent = USP 6,157,721
'891 patent = USP 5,982,891
'861 patent = USP 5,920,861
'912 patent = USP 5,917,912
'900 patent = USP 5,892,900

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
1.	aspect 683.2, 861.58, 900.155, 912.8	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>1(A)</p> <p>This reinitialization mechanism would permit CPU/SPU 2650 to be initialized several times, facilitating testing and/or re-use for different applications, while protecting all security-relevant <u>aspects</u> of its operation.</p> <p>'900 patent at 77:15-19.</p> <hr/> <p>1(B)</p> <p>In addition, the overall software-based tamper resistant barrier 674 and associated PPE system is sufficiently complex so that it is difficult to tamper with a part of it without destroying other <u>aspects</u> of its functionality (i.e., a "defense in depth").</p> <p>'900 patent at 236:3-7.</p> <hr/> <p>1(C)</p> <p>As with any system incorporating "applications" and "operating systems," the boundary between these <u>aspects</u> of an overall system can be ambiguous.</p> <p>'193 patent at 83:30-32.</p> <hr/> <p>1(D)</p> <p>Since SPE 503 in the preferred embodiment runs within the confines of an SPU 500, one <u>aspect</u> of this device driver 736 is to provide low level communications services with the SPU 500 hardware.</p> <p>'193 patent at 95:27-30.</p> <hr/> <p>1(E)</p> <p>Templates may present one or more models that describe various</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="613 289 1463 436"><u>aspects</u> of a content object and how the object should be created including employing secure atomic methods that are used to create, alter, and/or destroy permissions records 808 and/or associated budgets, etc.</p> <p data-bbox="516 474 837 506">'193 patent at 260:42-47.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 548 1484 552"/> <p data-bbox="516 594 578 625">1(F)</p> <p data-bbox="613 663 1455 804">In accordance with one <u>aspect</u> of how to advantageously use descriptive data structures in accordance with a preferred embodiment of this invention, a machine readable descriptive data structure may be created by a provider to describe the layout of the</p> <p data-bbox="613 915 1430 982">provider's particular rights management data structure(s) such as secure containers.</p> <p data-bbox="516 1020 805 1052">'861 patent at 6:24-29.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1094 1484 1098"/> <p data-bbox="516 1140 578 1171">1(G)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1209 1438 1314">Controls 316 may provide rules and associated consequences for controlling or otherwise affecting the use or other <u>aspects</u> of what value chain participant 602 can do with DDS 200.</p> <p data-bbox="516 1352 789 1383">'861 patent at 17:3-6.</p>

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2.	authentication 193.15	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>2(A)</p> <p>To increase the security of security barrier 502 even further, it is possible to encase or include SPU 500 in one or more further physical enclosures such as, for example: epoxy or other “potting compound”; further module enclosures including additional self-destruct, self-disabling or other features activated when tampering is detected; further modules providing additional security protections such as requiring <u>password or other authentication</u> to operate; and the like.</p> <p>‘193 patent at 64:29-37.</p> <hr/> <p>2(B)</p> <p>It may also or alternatively provide or include one or more <u>passwords or other information used to identify or otherwise verify/authenticate an individual's identity, such as voice print and retinal scan information.</u></p> <p>‘193 patent at 236:21-25.</p> <hr/> <p>2(C)</p> <p>This certification process in the preferred embodiment may be used to permit a VDE electronic appliance to present one or more <u>“certificates” authenticating that it (or its key) can be trusted.</u> As described above, this “certification” process may be used by one PPE 650 to “certify” that it is an authentic VDE PPE, it has a certain level of security and capability set (e.g., it is hardware based rather than merely software based), etc. Briefly, the “certification” process may involve using a certificate private key of a certification key pair to encrypt a message including another VDE node's public-key. The private key of a certification key pair is preferably used to generate a PPE certificate. It is used to encrypt a public-key of the PPE. A PPE certificate can either be stored in the PPE, or it may be stored in a certification repository.</p> <p>‘193 patent at 213:1-15.</p> <hr/>

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	<p>2(D)</p> <p>SPE Authentication Manager/Service Communications Manager 564</p> <p>The <u>Authentication Manager</u>/Service Communications Manager 564 supports calls for user password validation and “ticket” generation and validation. It may also support secure communications between SPE 503 and an external node or device (e.g., a VDE administrator or distributor). It may support the following examples of authentication-related service requests in the preferred embodiment:</p> <table><tr><th>Call Name</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2"><u>User Services</u></td></tr><tr><td>Create User</td><td>Creates a new user and stores Name Services Records (NSRs) for use by the Name Services Manager 752.</td></tr><tr><td><u>Authenticate User</u></td><td>Authenticates a user for use of the system. This request lets the caller authenticate as a <u>specific user ID</u>. <u>Group membership is also authenticated</u> by this request. The authentication returns a “ticket” for the user.</td></tr></table> <p>‘193 patent at 123:21-42.</p>	Call Name	Description	<u>User Services</u>		Create User	Creates a new user and stores Name Services Records (NSRs) for use by the Name Services Manager 752.	<u>Authenticate User</u>	Authenticates a user for use of the system. This request lets the caller authenticate as a <u>specific user ID</u> . <u>Group membership is also authenticated</u> by this request. The authentication returns a “ticket” for the user.
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3.	<p data-bbox="264 296 358 331">budget</p> <p data-bbox="264 380 334 415">193.1</p>	<p data-bbox="521 296 800 331"><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 369 581 405">3(A)</p> <p data-bbox="615 438 1463 617">PERC 808 may also contain or refer to <u>budgets containing potentially valuable quantities/values</u>. Such budgets may be stored within a traveling object itself, or they may be delivered separately and protected by highly secure communications keys and administrative object keys and management database techniques.</p> <p data-bbox="521 657 837 693">'193 patent at 132:60-65.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 774 581 810">3(B)</p> <p data-bbox="615 842 1484 1377"><u>User Data Elements (UDEs) 1200 and Method Data Elements (MDEs) 1202 in the preferred embodiment store data.</u> There are many types of UDEs 1200 and MDEs 1202 provided by the preferred embodiment. In the preferred embodiment, each of these different types of data structures shares a common overall format including a common header definition and naming scheme. Other UDEs 1200 that share this common structure include "local name services records" (to be explained shortly) and account information for connecting to other VDE participants. These elements are not necessarily associated with an individual user, and may therefore be considered MDEs 1202. All UDEs 1200 and all MDEs 1202 provided by the preferred embodiment may, if desired, (as shown in Figure 16) be stored in a common physical table within secure database 610, and database access processes may commonly be used to access all of these different types of data structures.</p> <p data-bbox="615 1415 1409 1556">In the preferred embodiment, PERCs 808 and user rights table records are types of UDE 1200. <u>There are many other types of UDEs 1200/MDEs 1202</u>, including for example, meters, meter trails, <u>budgets</u>, budget trails, and audit trails.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1596 837 1631">'193 patent at 142:41-61.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 1713 581 1749">3(C)</p> <p data-bbox="615 1785 1474 1921">In the example shown in Figure 41d, a distributor at a VDE distributor node (106) might <u>request budget</u> from a content creator at another node (102). This request may be made in the context of a secure VDE communication or it may be passed in an "out-of-</p>

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		<p>channel" communication (e.g. a telephone call or letter). The creator 102 may decide to grant budget to the distributor 106 and processes a distribute event (1452 in BUDGET method 1510 at VDE node 102). A result of processing the distribute event within the BUDGET method might be a secure communication (1454) between VDE nodes 102 and 106 by which a budget granting use and redistribute rights to the distributor 106 may be transferred from the creator 102 to the distributor. The distributor's VDE node 106 may respond to the receipt of the budget information by processing the communication using the reply process 1475B of the BUDGET method 1510. The reply event processing 1475B might, for example, install a budget and PERC 808 within the distributor's VDE 106 node to permit the distributor to access content or processes for which access is control at least in part by the budget and/or PERC. At some point, the distributor 106 may also desire to use the content to which she has been granted rights to access.</p> <p>After registering to use the content object, the user 112 would be required to utilize an array of "use" processes 1476C to, for example, open, read, write, and/or close the content object as part of the use process.</p> <p>Once the distributor 106 has used some or all of her budget, she may desire to obtain additional budget. The distributor 106 might then initiate a process using the BUDGET method request process (1480B). Request process 1480B might initiate a communication (1482AB) with the content creator VDE node 102 requesting more budget and perhaps providing details of the use activity to date (e.g., audit trails). The content creator 102 processes the 'get more budget request event 1482AB using the response process (1484A) within the creator's BUDGET method 1510A. Response process 1484A might, for example, make a determination if the use information indicates proper use of the content, and/or if the distributor is credit worthy for more budget. The BUDGET method response process 1484A might also initiate a financial transaction to transfer funds from the distributor to pay for said use, or use the distribute process 1472A to distribute budget to the distributor 106. A response to the distributor 106 granting more budget (or denying more budget) might be sent immediately as a response to the request communication 1482AB, or it might be sent at a later time as part of a separate communication. The response communication, upon being received at the distributor's VDE node 106, might be processed using the reply process 1475B within the distributor's copy of the BUDGET method 1510B. The reply process 1475B might then process the additional budget in the same manner as described above.</p>

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		<p>The chain of handling and control may, in addition to posting <u>budget</u> information, also pass control information that governs the manner in which said <u>budget</u> may be utilized. For example, the control information specified in the above example may also contain control information describing the process and limits that apply to the distributor's redistribution of the right to use the creator's content object. Thus, when the distributor responds to a <u>budget</u> request from a user (a communication between a user at VDE node 112 to the distributor at VDE node 106 similar in nature to the one described above between VDE nodes 106 and 102) using the distribute process 1472B within the distributor's copy of the <u>BUDGET method</u> 1510B, a distribution and request/response/reply process similar to the one described above might be initiated.</p> <p>'193 patent at 172:61-174:29.</p> <hr/> <p>3(D)</p> <p>BILLING method 406 may then pass the event on to a BUDGET method 408. BUDGET method 408 sets limits and records transactional information associated with those limits. For example, <u>BUDGET method 408 may store budget information in a budget UDE</u>, and may store an audit record in a budget trail UDE. BUDGET method 408 may result in a "budget remaining" field in a budget UDE being decremented by an amount specified by BILLING method 406.</p> <p>'193 patent at 182:22-30.</p> <hr/> <p>3(E)</p> <p><u>BUDGET method</u> 1510 may read and update <u>budget information</u> within a BUDGET method UDE,</p> <p>'193 patent at 184:67-185:1.</p> <hr/> <p>3(F)</p> <p>Figure 5A shows how the virtual distribution environment 100, in a <u>preferred embodiment</u>, may package information elements (content) into a "container" 302 so the information can't be accessed except as</p>

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		<p>provided by its “rules and controls.” Normally, the container 302 is electronic rather than physical. Electronic container 302 in one example comprises “digital” information having a well defined structure. Container 302 and its contents can be called an “object 300.”</p> <p>The Figure 5A example shows items “within” and enclosed by container 302. However, container 302 may “contain” items without those items actually being stored within the container. For example, the container 302 may reference items that are available elsewhere such as in other containers at remote sites. Container 302 may reference items available at different times or only during limited times. Some items may be too large to store within container 302. Items may, for example, be delivered to the user in the form of a “live feed” of video at a certain time. Even then, the container 302 “contains” the live feed (by reference) in this example.</p> <p>Container 302 may contain information content 304 in electronic (such as “digital”) form. Information content 304 could be the text of a novel, a picture, sound such as a musical performance or a reading, a movie or other video, computer software, or just about any other kind of electronic information you can think of. Other types of “objects” 300 (such as “administrative objects”) may contain “administrative” or other information instead of or in addition to information content 304.</p> <p><u>In the Figure 5A example, container 302 may also contain “rules and controls” in the form of:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a “permissions record” 808; (b) “budgets” 308; and (c) “other methods” 1000. <p><u>Figure 5B gives some additional detail about permissions record 808, budgets 308 and other methods 1000.</u> The “permissions record” 808 specifies the rights associated with the object 300 such as, for example, who can open the container 302, who can use the object’s contents, who can distribute the object, and what other control mechanisms must be active. For example, permissions record 808 may specify a user’s rights to use, distribute and/or administer the container 302 and its content. Permissions record 808 may also specify requirements to be applied by the budgets 308 and “other methods” 1000. Permissions record 808 may also contain security related information such as scrambling and descrambling “keys.”</p>

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	<p>“Budgets” 308 shown in Figure 5B are a special type of “method” 1000 that may specify, among other things, limitations on usage of information content 304, and how usage will be paid for. Budgets 308 can specify, for example, how much of the total information content 304 can be used and/or copied. The methods 310 may prevent use of more than the amount specified by a specific budget.</p> <p>“Other methods” 1000 define basic operations used by “rules and controls.” Such “methods” 1000 may include, for example, how usage is to be “metered,” if and how content 304 and other information is to be scrambled and descrambled, and other processes associated with handling and controlling information content 304. For example, methods 1000 may record the identity of anyone who opens the electronic container 302, and can also control how information content is to be charged based on “metering.” Methods 1000 may apply to one or several different information contents 304 and associated containers 302, as well as to all or specific portions of information content 304.</p> <p>‘193 patent at 58:38-59:37.</p> <hr/> <p>3(G)</p> <p>FIGURES 5A and 5B show an example of an “object”;</p> <p>‘193 patent at 50:18.</p> <hr/> <p>3(H)</p> <table><tr><th>Field type</th><th>Format</th><th>Typical Use</th><th>Description or Use</th></tr><tr><td>Ascending Use Counter</td><td>byte, short, long, or unsigned versions of the same widths</td><td>Meter/ Budget</td><td>Ascending count of uses.</td></tr><tr><td>Descending Use Counter</td><td>byte, short, long, or unsigned</td><td>Budget</td><td>Descending count of permitted use; e.g., remaining</td></tr></table>	Field type	Format	Typical Use	Description or Use	Ascending Use Counter	byte, short, long, or unsigned versions of the same widths	Meter/ Budget	Ascending count of uses.	Descending Use Counter	byte, short, long, or unsigned	Budget	Descending count of permitted use; e.g., remaining
Field type	Format	Typical Use	Description or Use										
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Descending Use Counter	byte, short, long, or unsigned	Budget	Descending count of permitted use; e.g., remaining										

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		<p data-bbox="841 283 1312 388">versions of the same widths budget</p> <p data-bbox="527 430 852 472">'193 patent at 143:57-65.</p> <hr data-bbox="527 504 1494 514"/> <p data-bbox="527 546 576 588">3(I)</p> <p data-bbox="625 619 1469 766">As with standard VDE objects 300, a user may be required to contact a clearinghouse service to acquire additional budgets if the user wishes to continue to use the traveling object after the exhaustion of an available budget(s)</p> <p data-bbox="527 798 852 840">'193 patent at 131:10-13.</p> <hr data-bbox="527 871 1494 882"/> <p data-bbox="527 913 576 955">3(J)</p> <p data-bbox="617 987 1485 1848">Once the distributor 106 has used some or all of her budget, she may desire to obtain additional budget. The distributor 106 might then initiate a process using the BUDGET method request process (1480B). Request process 1480B might initiate a communication (1482AB) with the content creator VDE node 102 requesting more budget and perhaps providing details of the use activity to date (e.g., audit trails). The content creator 102 processes the 'get more budget' request event 1482AB using the response process (1484A) within the creator's BUDGET method 1510A. Response process 1484A might, for example, make a determination if the use information indicates proper use of the content, and/or if the distributor is credit worthy for more budget. The BUDGET method response process 1484A might also initiate a financial transaction to transfer funds from the distributor to pay for said use, or use the distribute process 1472A to distribute budget to the distributor 106. A response to the distributor 106 granting more budget (or denying more budget) might be sent immediately as a response to the request communication 1482AB, or it might be sent at a later time as part of a separate communication. The response communication, upon being received at the distributor's VDE node 106, might be processed using the reply process 1475B within the distributor's copy of the BUDGET method 1510B. The reply process 1475B might then process the additional budget in the same manner as described above.</p> <p data-bbox="527 1879 901 1921">'193 patent at 173:21-174:14.</p>

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		<p>3(K)</p> <p>During the same or different communications exchange, the same or different clearinghouse may handle the end user's request for additional budget and/or permission pertaining to VDE object 300. For example, the end user's electronic appliance 600 may (e.g., in response to a user input request to access a particular VDE object 300) send an administrative object to the clearinghouse requesting budgets and/or other permissions allowing access (Block 1164). As mentioned above, such requests may be transmitted in the form of one or more administrative objects, such as, for example, a single administrative object having multiple "events" associated with multiple requested budgets and/or other permissions for the same or different VDE objects 300. The clearinghouse may upon receipt of such a request, check the end user's credit, financial records, business agreements and/or audit histories to determine whether the requested budgets and/or permissions should be given. The clearinghouse may, based on this analysis, send one or more responsive administrative objects which cause the end user's electronic appliance 600 to update its secure database in response (Block 1166-1168). This updating might, for example, comprise replacing an expired PERC 808 with a fresh one, modifying a PERC to provide additional (or lesser) rights, etc. Steps 1164-1168 may be repeated multiple times in the same or different communications session to provide further updates to the end user's secure database 610.</p> <p>'193 patent at 162:39-65.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p>3(L)</p> <p>budget <i>n.</i> 1.a. An itemized summary of estimated or intended expenditures for a given period along with proposals for financing them: <i>submitted the annual budget to Congress.</i> b. A systematic plan for the expenditure of a usually fixed resource, such as money or time, during a given period: <i>A new car will not be part of our budget this year.</i> c. The total sum of money allocated for a particular purpose or period of time: <i>a project with an annual budget of five million dollars.</i> 2. <u>A stock or collection with definite limits</u>: <i>"his budget of general knowledge."</i> (William Hazlitt). – budget <i>v.</i> –et-ed, et-ing, -ets. –tr. 1. To plan in advance the expenditure of: <i>needed help budgeting our income; budgeted my time wisely.</i> 2. To enter or account for in a budget: <i>forgot to budget</i></p>

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		<p><i>the car payments. –intr. To make or use a budget. –budget adj. 1. Of or relating to a budget: budget items approved by Congress. 2. Appropriate to a budget; inexpensive: a budget car; budget meals.</i></p> <p>American Heritage Dictionary, 3d ed. (Houghton Mifflin, 1992), p. 249.</p>

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4.	clearinghouse 193.19	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>4(A)</p> <p>Clearinghouses may provide independent <u>financial services</u>, such as credit and/or billing services, and can serve as <u>distributors and/or creators</u>.</p> <p>'193 patent at 267:40-42.</p> <hr/> <p>4(B)</p> <p>if appropriate credit (e.g. an electronic clearinghouse account from a <u>clearinghouse such as VISA or AT&T</u>) is available.</p> <p>'193 patent at 25:22-24.</p> <hr/> <p>4(C)</p> <p>clearinghouses that gather usage information regarding, and bill for the use of, electronic information.</p> <p>'193 patent at 3:32-33.</p> <hr/> <p>4(D)</p> <p>in certain models, <u>a clearinghouse might also serve as a rights distribution agent</u> who provides one or more rights to certain value chain participants, which one or more rights may be "attached" to one or more rights to use the clearinghouse's credit (if said clearinghouse is, at least in part, a <u>financial clearinghouse</u> (such a control information provider may alternatively, or in addition, restrict other users' rights.</p> <p>'193 patent at 269:59-65.</p> <hr/> <p>4(E)</p> <p>A document may have an attribute requiring that each use of the document be reported to a central <u>document tracking clearinghouse</u>. This could be used by the organization to track specific documents,</p>

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	<p>to identify documents used by any particular user and/or group of users to track documents with specific attributes (e.g., sensitivity), etc.</p> <p>'193 patent at 280:18-24:</p> <hr/> <p>4(F)</p> <p>In this Figure 2 example, information relating to content use is, as shown by arrow 114, reported to a <u>financial clearinghouse</u> 116. Based on this "reporting," the financial clearinghouse 116 may generate a bill and send it to the content user 112 over a "reports and payments" network 118. Arrow 120 shows the content user 112 providing payments for content usage to the financial clearinghouse 116. Based on the reports and payments it receives, the financial clearinghouse 116 may provide reports and/or payments to the distributor 106.</p> <p>'193 patent at 55:57-66.</p> <hr/> <p>4(G)</p> <p>The "<u>financial clearinghouse</u>" 116 shown in Figure 2 may also be a "VDE administrator." Financial clearinghouse 116 in its VDE administrator role sends "administrative" information to the VDE participants. This administrative information helps to keep the virtual distribution environment 100 operating properly. The "VDE administrator" and financial clearinghouse roles may be performed by different people or companies, and there can be more than one of each.</p> <p>'193 patent at 56:16-24.</p> <hr/> <p>4(H)</p> <p>A summary of the roles of the various participants of virtual distribution environment 100 is set forth in the table below:</p> <table> <tr> <th>Role</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> <tr> <td><u>"Traditional"</u> <u>Participants</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Content creator</td> <td>Packager and initial distributor of digital</td> </tr> </table>	Role	Description	<u>"Traditional"</u> <u>Participants</u>		Content creator	Packager and initial distributor of digital
Role	Description						
<u>"Traditional"</u> <u>Participants</u>							
Content creator	Packager and initial distributor of digital						

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		<p>information</p> <p>Content Owner Owner of the digital information.</p> <p>Distributors Provide rights distribution services for budgets and/or content.</p> <p>Auditor Provides services for processing and reducing usage based audit trails.</p> <p><u>Clearinghouse</u> <u>Provides intermediate store and forward services for content and audit information.</u> Also, typically provides a platform for other services, including third party financial providers and auditors.</p> <p>'193 patent at 255:33-51.</p> <hr/> <p>4(I)</p> <p>Further Chain of Handling Model</p> <p>As described in connection with Figure 2, there are four (4) "participant" instances of VDE 100 in <u>one example</u> of a VDE chain of handling and control used, for example, for content distribution.</p> <p>'193 patent at 253:64-254:1.</p> <hr/> <p>4(J)</p> <p>FIGURE 2 illustrates <u>an example</u> of a chain of handling and control;</p> <p>'193 patent at 50:8-9.</p> <hr/> <p>4(K)</p> <p>a "trusted" financial clearinghouse (e.g., VISA, Mastercard).</p> <p>'193 patent at 41:8-9.</p>

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5.	compares 900.155	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>5(A)</p> <p><u>Comparing Figure 50 with Figure 49</u> reveals that the same overall high level processing may typically be performed for READ method 1650 as was described in connection with OPEN method 1500.</p> <p>'900 patent at 195:9-12.</p> <hr/> <p>5(B)</p> <p><u>As compared to Figure 2, Figure 77 includes</u> a new "client administrator" participant 700.</p> <p>'900 patent at 280:63-65.</p> <hr/> <p>5(C)</p> <p>VDE content, and the electronic agreements associated with said content, can be employed and progressively manipulated in commercial ways which reflect traditional business practices for non-electronic products (though <u>VDE supports greater flexibility and efficiency compared with most of such traditional models</u>).</p> <p>'900 patent at 322:15-20.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p>5(D)</p> <p>compare <i>v. tr.</i> 1. To consider or describe as similar, equal, or analogous; liken. 2. <i>Abbr. cp.</i> <u>To examine in order to note the similarities or differences of</u> 3. <i>Grammar.</i> To form the positive, comparative, or superlative degree of (an adjective or adverb). – <i>intr.</i> 1. To be worthy of comparison; bear comparison: <i>two concert halls that just do not compare.</i> 2. To draw comparisons.</p> <p>comparison <i>n.</i> 1.a. The act of comparing or the process of being compared.</p> <p>American Heritage Dictionary, 3d ed. (Houghton Mifflin, 1992), p. 384.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
6.	component assembly 912.8, 912.35	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>6(A)</p> <p>ROS VDE functions 604 may be based on segmented, independently loadable executable "component assemblies" 690. These component assemblies 690 are independently securely deliverable. <u>The component assemblies 690 provided by the preferred embodiment comprise code and data elements that are themselves independently deliverable.</u> Thus, each component assembly 690 provided by the preferred embodiment is comprised of independently securely deliverable elements which may be communicated using VDE secure communication techniques, between VDE secure subsystems.</p> <p>These component assemblies 690 are the basic functional unit provided by ROS 602. <u>The component assemblies 690 are executed to perform operating system or application tasks.</u></p> <p>'193 patent at 83:12-26.</p> <hr/> <p>6(B)</p> <p><u>Components 690 are preferably designed to be easily separable and individually loadable. ROS 602 assembles these elements together into an executable component assembly 690 prior to loading and executing the component assembly (e.g., in a secure operating environment such as SPE 503 and/or HPE 655).</u></p> <p>'193 patent at 83:43-48.</p> <hr/> <p>6(C)</p> <p><u>Thus, the channel 594 is the mechanism in the preferred embodiment that collects together or assembles the elements shown in Figure 11E into a component assembly 690 that may be used for event processing.</u></p> <p>'193 patent at 115:67-116:4.</p> <hr/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="521 285 586 317">6(D)</p> <p data-bbox="618 348 1390 432"><u>In the preferred embodiment, ROS 602 assembles component assemblies 690 based on the following types of elements:</u></p> <p data-bbox="618 464 1390 684">Permissions Records ("PERC"s) 808; Method "Cores" 1000; <u>Load Modules 1100</u> Data Elements (e.g., User Data Elements ("UDEs") 1200 and Method Data Elements ("MDEs") 1202); and Other component assemblies 690.</p> <p data-bbox="521 716 821 747">'193 patent at 85:21-29.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 831 586 863">6(E)</p> <p data-bbox="618 894 1438 1083">The selected method event record 1012, in turn, <u>specifies the appropriate information (e.g., load module(s) 1100, data element UDE(s) and MDE(s) 1200, 1202, and/or PERC(s) 808) used to construct a component assembly 690 for execution in response to the event that has occurred.</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 1115 837 1146">'193 patent at 138:31-36.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 1230 586 1262">6(F)</p> <p data-bbox="618 1293 1390 1409">The reciprocal process 1454 may be based on a <u>component assembly 690 (e.g., one or more load modules 1100, data, and optionally other methods present in the VDE node 600B).</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 1440 837 1472">'193 patent at 171:39-42.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 1556 586 1587">6(G)</p> <p data-bbox="618 1619 1471 1745">One important security layer involves ensuring that <u>certain component assemblies 690 are formed, loaded and executed only in secure execution space such as provided within an SPU 500.</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 1776 821 1808">'193 patent at 87:35-38.</p> <hr/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="519 294 584 336">6(H)</p> <p data-bbox="609 367 1485 693">ROS 602 provided by the <u>preferred embodiment</u> responds to an event by specifying and beginning processes to process the event. These processes are, in the <u>preferred embodiment</u>, based on methods 1000. Since there are an unlimited number of different types of events, the <u>preferred embodiment</u> supports an unlimited number of different processes to process events. This flexibility is supported by the <u>dynamic creation</u> of component assemblies 690 from independently deliverable modules such as method cores 1000', load modules 1100, and data structures such as UDEs 1200.</p> <p data-bbox="519 724 876 766">'193 patent at 169:62-170:4.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="519 840 568 882">6(I)</p> <p data-bbox="609 913 1469 1018">In the <u>preferred embodiment</u>, ROS 602 assembles securely independently deliverable elements into a component assembly 690 based in part on context parameters (e.g., <u>object user</u>).</p> <p data-bbox="519 1050 820 1092">'193 patent at 84:17-20.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="519 1165 568 1207">6(J)</p> <p data-bbox="609 1239 1461 1638">This "channel 0" "open channel" task may then issue a series of requests to secure database manager 566 to obtain the <u>"blueprint" for constructing one or more component assemblies 690</u> to be associated with channel 594 (block 1127). In the <u>preferred embodiment</u>, this <u>"blueprint"</u> may comprise a PERC 808 and/or URT 464. ... The <u>preferred embodiment process</u> may next use the <u>"blueprint"</u> to access (e.g., the secure database manager 566 and/or from load module execution manager library(ies) 568) the appropriate "control method" that may be used to, in effect, supervise execution of all of the other methods 1000 within the channel 594 (block 1131).</p> <p data-bbox="519 1669 1023 1711">'193 patent at 112:46-51, 112:63-113:2.</p> <hr/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="521 291 704 323"><u>File Histories</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 363 586 394">6(K)</p> <p data-bbox="618 436 1479 579">Column 1, lines 33-65 [of Fischer 5,748,960] describes “data types” or “classes” in object-oriented programming that meets the term “component” recited in the instant claims (i.e. code and data elements that are independently deliverable).</p> <p data-bbox="521 617 1230 648">‘912 Patent File History, 9/22/98 Office Action, pp. 2-3.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
7.	contain 683.2, 912.8, 912.35	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>7(A)</p> <p>A VDE content container is an object that <u>contains</u> both content (for example, commercially distributed electronic information products such as computer software programs, movies, electronic publications or reference materials, etc.) and certain control information related to the use of the object's content.</p> <p>'193 patent at 19:15-21.</p> <hr/> <p>7(B)</p> <p>The Figure 5A example shows items "within" and enclosed by container 302. However, <u>container 302 may "contain" items without those items actually being stored within the container. For example, the container 302 may reference items that are available elsewhere such as in other containers at remote sites.</u> Container 302 may reference items available at different times or only during limited times. Some items may be too large to store within container 302. Items may, for example, be delivered to the user in the form of a "live feed" of video at a certain time. Even then, the container 302 "contains" the live feed (by reference) in this example.</p> <p>'193 patent at 58:48-58.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p>7(C)</p> <p>contain <i>tr.v.</i> -tained, -tain-ing, -tains. 1. a. <u>To have within; hold.</u> b. To be capable of holding. 2. To have as component parts; include or comprise: <i>The album contains many memorable songs.</i> 3. a. To hold or keep within limits; restrain: <i>I could hardly contain my curiosity.</i> b. To halt the spread or development of; check: <i>Science sought an effective method of containing the disease.</i> 4. To check the expansion or influence of (a hostile power or ideology) by containment. 5. <i>Mathematics.</i> To be exactly divisible by. [Middle English <i>conteninen</i>, from Old French <i>contenir</i>, from Latin <i>continere</i> : <i>com-</i>, <i>com-</i> + <i>tenere</i>, to hold. See <i>ten-</i>.]--con-tain'a-ble <i>adj.</i></p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>SYNONYM: <i>contain, hold, accommodate.</i> These verbs mean to have within or have the capacity for having within. <i>Contain</i> means to have within or have as a part or constituent: <i>This drawer contains all the cutlery we own. The book contains some amusing passages. Polluted water contains contaminants. Hold</i> can be used in that sense but primarily stresses capacity for containing: <i>The pitcher holds two pints but contains only one. Accommodate</i> refers to capacity for holding comfortably: <i>The restaurant accommodates 50 customers. Four hundred inmates were crowded into a prison intended to accommodate 200 .</i></p> <p>American Heritage Dictionary, 3d ed. (Houghton Mifflin, 1992), p. 406.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
8.	control (n.) 193.1, 193.11, 193.15, 193.19, 891.1	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>8(A)</p> <p>Consumers 206, 208, 210 are each capable of receiving and using the programs created by video production studio 204—assuming, that is, that the video production studio or information utility 200 has arranged for these consumers to have appropriate “<u>rules and controls</u>” (<u>control information</u>) that give the consumers rights to use the programs.</p> <p>‘193 patent at 53:53-59.</p> <hr/> <p>8(B)</p> <p>The virtual distribution environment 100 prevents use of protected information except as permitted by the “<u>rules and controls</u>” (<u>control information</u>). For example, the “rules and controls” shown in Figure 2 may grant specific individuals or classes of content users 112 “permission” to use certain content. They may specify what kinds of content usage are permitted, and what kinds are not. They may specify how content usage is to be paid for and how much it costs. As another example, “rules and controls” may require content usage information to be reported back to the distributor 106 and/or content creator 102.</p> <p>‘193 patent at 56:26-36.</p> <hr/> <p>8(C)</p> <p>Objects may be classified in one sense based on whether the protection information is bound together with the protected information. For example, a container that is bound by its control(s) to a specific VDE node is called a “stationary object” (see Figure 18). A container that is not bound by its control information to a specific VDE node but rather carries sufficient control and permissions to permit its use, in whole or in part, at any of several sites is called a “Traveling Object”....</p> <p>‘193 patent at 129:52-60.</p> <hr/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="516 296 574 327">8(D)</p> <p data-bbox="610 365 1474 579">VDEF load modules, associated data, and methods form a body of information that for the purposes of the present invention are called "control information." VDEF control information may be specifically associated with one or more pieces of electronic content and/or it may be employed as a general component of the operating system capabilities of a VDE installation.</p> <p data-bbox="516 621 818 653">'93 patent at 18:36-42.</p> <hr data-bbox="509 688 1484 699"/> <p data-bbox="516 737 574 768">8(E)</p> <p data-bbox="610 806 1425 873">Failure information, including the elements listed below, may be saved along with details of the failure:</p> <div data-bbox="737 911 1279 1171" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p data-bbox="789 919 1227 982">Control Information Retained in an SPE on Access Failures</p> <p data-bbox="945 1003 1068 1035">Object ID</p> <p data-bbox="954 1045 1058 1077">User ID</p> <p data-bbox="915 1087 1097 1119">Type of failure</p> <p data-bbox="915 1129 1097 1161">Time of failure</p> </div> <p data-bbox="610 1213 1468 1352">This information may be analyzed to detect cracking attempts or to determine patterns of usage outside expected (and budgeted) norms. The audit trail histories in the SPU 500 may be retained until the audit is reported to the appropriate parties.</p> <p data-bbox="516 1394 834 1425">'93 patent at 121:15-32.</p> <hr data-bbox="509 1461 1484 1472"/> <p data-bbox="516 1514 574 1545">8(F)</p> <p data-bbox="610 1583 1468 1864">In this embodiment, the additional memory may be provided by additional one or more integrated circuits that can be contained within a secure enclosure, such as a tamper resistant metal container or some form of a chip pack containing multiple integrated circuit components, and which impedes and/or evidences tampering attempts, and/or disables a portion or all of SPU 500 or associated critical key and/or other control information in the event of tampering.</p> <p data-bbox="516 1906 818 1938">'93 patent at 169:5-13.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="521 289 586 323">8(G)</p> <p data-bbox="618 359 1349 432">... may involve preserving at least a portion of the <u>control information (e.g., executable code such as load modules)</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 470 821 504">'193 patent at 33:12-14.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 590 586 623">8(H)</p> <p data-bbox="618 659 1479 1262">VDE control information may, in part or in full, (a) represent control information directly put in place by VDE content control information pathway participants, and/or (b) comprise control information put in place by such a participant on behalf of a party who does not directly handle electronic content (or electronic appliance) permissions records information (for example control information inserted by a participant on behalf of a financial clearinghouse or government agency). <u>Such control information methods (and/or load modules and/or mediating data and/or component assemblies)</u> may also be put in place by either an electronic automated, or a semi-automated and human assisted, control information (control set) negotiating process that assesses whether the use of one or more pieces of submitted control information will be integrated into and/or replace existing control information (and/or chooses between alternative control information based upon interaction with in-place control information) and how such control information may be used.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1304 821 1337">'193 patent at 44:34-52.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 1423 570 1457">8(I)</p> <p data-bbox="618 1493 1446 1671">In either embodiment, certain <u>control information (software and parameter data)</u> must be securely maintained within the SPU, and further control information can be stored externally and securely (e.g. in encrypted and tagged form) and loaded into said hardware SPU when needed.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1709 821 1743">'193 patent at 49:50-55.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 1829 570 1862">8(J)</p> <p data-bbox="618 1892 1414 1925"><u>Content control information governs content usage according to</u></p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>criteria set by holders of rights to an object's contents and/or according to parties who otherwise have rights associated with distributing such content (such as governments, financial credit providers, and users).</p> <p>'193 patent at 15:46-50.</p> <hr/> <p>8(K)</p> <p>VDE's usage control information, for example, provide for property content and/or appliance related: usage authorization, usage auditing (which may include audit reduction), usage billing, usage payment, privacy filtering, reporting, and security related communication and encryption techniques.</p> <p>'193 patent at 15:33-38.</p> <hr/> <p>8(L)</p> <p>Control information delivered by, and/or otherwise available for use with, VDE content containers comprise (for commercial content distribution purposes) VDEF control capabilities (and any associated parameter data) for electronic content. These capabilities may constitute one or more "proposed" electronic agreements (and/or agreement functions available for selection and/or use with parameter data) that manage the use and/or the consequences of use of such content and which can enact the terms and conditions of agreements involving multiple parties and their various rights and obligations.</p> <p>'193 patent at 19:22-32.</p> <hr/> <p>8(M)</p> <p>... an end-user of such content might be limited by the same content control information to making three copies of such content one for each of three different computers he or she uses (one desktop computer at work, one for a desktop computer at home, and one for a portable computer).</p> <p>'193 patent at 48:29-34.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>8(N)</p> <p>In the Figure 5A example, container 302 may also contain <u>rules and controls</u> in the form of:</p> <p>(a) a <u>"permissions record" 808;</u> (b) <u>"budgets" 308; and</u> (c) <u>"other methods" 1000.</u></p> <p>Figure 5B gives some additional detail about permissions record 808, budgets 308 and other methods 1000. The "permissions record" 808 specifies the rights associated with the object 300 such as, for example, <u>who can open the container 302, who can use the object's contents, who can distribute the object,</u> and what other control mechanisms must be active. For example, permissions record 808 may specify a <u>user's rights to use, distribute and/or administer the container 302 and its content.</u> Permissions record 808 may also specify requirements to be applied by the budgets 308 and "other methods" 1000. Permissions record 808 may also contain security related information such as scrambling and descrambling "keys."</p> <p>"Budgets" 308 shown in Figure 5B are a special type of "method" 1000 that may specify, among other things, limitations on usage of information content 304, and how usage will be paid for. Budgets 308 can specify, for example, how much of the total information content 304 can be used and/or copied. The methods 310 may prevent use of more than the amount specified by a specific budget.</p> <p>'193 patent at 59:1-25.</p> <hr/> <p>8(O)</p> <p>A distributed database may manage such a distributed repository resource environment and use VDE to <u>secure the storing, communicating, auditing, and/or use of information through VDE's electronic enforcement of VDE controls.</u></p> <p>'193 patent at 284:22-26.</p> <hr/> <p>8(P)</p> <p>ROS 602 provided by the <u>preferred embodiment</u> extends</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>conventional capabilities such as, for example, Access Control List (ACL) structures, to user and process defined events, including state transitions. ROS 602 may provide full control information over pre-defined and user-defined application events. These control mechanisms include "go/no-go" permissions, and also include optional event-specific executables that permit complete flexibility in the processing and/or controlling of events. This structure permits events to be individually controlled so that, for example, metering and budgeting may be provided using independent executables. For example, ROS 602 extends ACL structures to control arbitrary granularity of information. Traditional operating systems provide static "go-no go" control mechanisms at a file or resource level; ROS 602 extends the control concept in a general way from the largest to the smallest sub-element using a flexible control structure. ROS 602 can, for example, control the printing of a single paragraph out of a document file.</p> <p>'193 patent at 77:45-63.</p> <hr/> <p>8(Q)</p> <p>ROS 602 provided by the preferred embodiment permits secure modification and update of control information governing each component. The control information may be provided in a template format such as method options to an end-user. An end-user may then customize the actual control information used within guidelines provided by a distributor or content creator.</p> <p>'193 patent at 77:64-78:3.</p> <hr/> <p>8(R)</p> <p>VDE control information (e.g., methods) that collectively control use of VDE managed properties (database, document, individual commercial product), are either shipped with the content itself (for example, in a content container) and/or one or more portions of such control information is shipped to distributors and/or other users in separably deliverable "administrative objects". A subset of the methods for a property may in part be delivered with each property while one or more other subsets of methods can be delivered</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="615 281 1425 352"><u>separately</u> to a user or otherwise made available for use (such as being available remotely by telecommunication means).</p> <p data-bbox="521 392 821 426">'193 patent at 43:26-37.</p> <hr data-bbox="518 464 1487 470"/> <p data-bbox="521 510 578 543">8(S)</p> <p data-bbox="615 577 1463 722"><u>Many such load modules are inherently configurable, aggregatable, portable, and extensible</u> and singularly, or in combination (along with associated data), run as control methods under the VDE transaction operating environment.</p> <p data-bbox="521 762 821 795">'193 patent at 25:48-52.</p> <hr data-bbox="518 833 1487 840"/> <p data-bbox="521 877 581 911">8(T)</p> <p data-bbox="615 947 1479 1520">Traveling objects can be used at a receiving VDE node electronic appliance 600 so long as either the appliance carries the correct budget or budget type (e.g. sufficient credit available from a clearinghouse such as a VISA budget) <u>either in general or for specific one or more users or user classes</u>, or so long as the traveling object itself carries with it sufficient budget allowance or an appropriate authorization (e.g., a stipulation that the traveling object may be used on certain one or more installations or installation classes or users or user classes where classes correspond to a specific subset of installations or users who are represented by a predefined class identifiers stored in a secure database 610). After receiving a traveling object, if the user (and/or installation) doesn't have the appropriate budget(s) and/or authorizations, then the user could be informed by the electronic appliance 600 (using information stored in the traveling object) as to which one or more parties the user could contact.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1560 837 1593">'193 patent at 131:33-50.</p> <hr data-bbox="518 1631 1487 1638"/> <p data-bbox="521 1677 584 1711">8(U)</p> <p data-bbox="615 1747 1479 1921">[A]n object provider might allow users to redistribute copies of an object to their friends and associates (for example by physical delivery of storage media or by delivery over a computer network) such that if a friend or associate satisfies any certain criteria required for use of said object, he may do so.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>For example, if a software program was distributed as a traveling object, a user of the program who wished to supply it or a usable copy of it to a friend would normally be free to do so. Traveling Objects have great potential commercial significance, since useful content could be primarily distributed by users and through bulletin boards, which would require little or no distribution overhead apart from registration with the "original" content provider and/or clearinghouse.</p> <p>The "out of channel" distribution may also allow the provider to receive payment for usage and/or otherwise maintain at least a degree of control over the redistributed object. Such certain criteria might involve, for example, the registered presence at a user's VDE node of an authorized third party financial relationship, such as a credit card, along with sufficient available credit for said usage.</p> <p>Thus, if the user had a VDE node, the user might be able to use the traveling object if he had an appropriate, available budget available on his VDE node (and if necessary, allocated to him), and/or if he or his VDE node belonged to a specially authorized group of users or installations and/or if the traveling object carried its own budget(s).</p> <p>'193 patent at 131:59-132:18.</p> <hr/> <p>8(V)</p> <p>VDE supports multiple differing hierarchies of client organization control information wherein an organization client administrator distributes control information specifying the usage rights of departments, users, and/or projects. Likewise, a department (division) network manager can function as a distributor (budgets, access rights, etc.) for department networks, projects, and/or users, etc.</p> <p>'193 patent at 33:63-34:3.</p> <hr/> <p><u>File Histories</u></p> <p>8(W)</p> <p>Claims . . . are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Lofberg (4,595,950).</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>The recited first device and its operation matches that of the rent terminal. . . . <u>The information including at least one control is the personal identification information</u>, see col. 3, lines 60-68 and col. 4, lines 64-68 and col. 13, lines 1-11. . . . The second device is the user station. The rent terminal determines whether the digital file may be copied and stored on the second device, see col. 9, lines 1-8 and col. 12, lines 43-49. The second device renders the digital file through its output only upon the data carrier having the information recorded therein and governing the use of the digital file is transferred to the second device.</p> <p>'193 Patent File History, 6/7/00 Office Action, p. 2.</p> <hr/> <p>8(X)</p> <p>Claims . . . are rejected . . . as being anticipated by Karp (4,866,769).</p> <p>. . . The first device is a personal computer that is allowed access to the software by virtue of an encoded checkword derived from a source ID on the diskette and the personal computer ID, see Abstract. <u>The information including at least one control is the list of checkwords stored in association with the digital file</u>, see col. 5, line 60 through col. 6, line 11. A second device is represented by a second checkword stored in the list, see col. 8, lines 1-18. The determination of whether the digital file may be copied and stored by a second device is dependent on whether a checkword for the second device is allowed.</p> <p>'193 Patent File History, 6/7/00 Office Action, pp. 3-4.</p> <hr/> <p>8(Y)</p> <p>Claims 58-59 are rejected . . . as being anticipated by Schull [5,509,070].</p> <p>The Schull reference describes a system for distribution, registration and purchase of software. . . . <u>The identified control is the need for a valid password</u> to unlock the advanced features of the copied</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="610 289 1450 359">software. Column 7, line 10 through column 8, line 9 describe the generation and assignment of the target IDs and passwords.</p> <p data-bbox="516 401 1227 432">USP 5,915,019 File History, 7/28/97 Office Action, p. 3.</p> <hr data-bbox="509 472 1484 478"/> <p data-bbox="516 520 574 552">8(Z)</p> <p data-bbox="610 590 1466 800">[Okano, 5,504,818] describes a system using cryptography for processing various digital objects. Figure 3 and column 6, line 33 disclose where a protected object may have embedded additional elements (security code attributes) to associate a control on the object. The control would restrict information according to security levels.</p> <p data-bbox="516 842 1227 873">USP 5,915,019 File History, 7/28/97 Office Action, p. 3.</p> <hr data-bbox="509 913 1484 919"/> <p data-bbox="516 961 597 993">8(AA)</p> <p data-bbox="618 1031 1466 1272">A comparison of independent claim 7 to Fischer to derive the similarities and differences between the claimed invention and the prior art follows. Figure 1 of Fischer shows various terminals connected via a communications channel 12. Terminal A, as a first apparatus recited in claim 7, includes user controls as per keyboard / crt 4; communications port, see modem and communications channel 12; a processor as processor with main memory, 2....</p> <p data-bbox="516 1314 1109 1346">'683 File History, 11/12/99 Office Action, p. 4.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
9.	controlling, control (v.) 193.1, 861.58	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>9(A)</p> <p>Secondary storage 652 in this example stores code and data used by CPU 654 and/or SPU 500 to <u>control</u> the overall operation of electronic appliance 600.</p> <p>'193 patent at 62:58-60.</p> <hr/> <p>9(B)</p> <p>The other CPU(s) 654 may be any centrally <u>controlling</u> logic arrangement, such as for example, a microprocessor, other microcontroller, and/or array or other parallel processor.</p> <p>'193 patent at 64:55-58.</p> <hr/> <p>9(C)</p> <p>A shared address/data bus arrangement 536 may transfer information between these various components under <u>control</u> of microprocessor 520 and/or DMA controller 526.</p> <p>'193 patent at 65:35-38.</p> <hr/> <p>9(D)</p> <p>In some implementations, a separate arithmetic accelerator 544 may be omitted and any necessary calculations may be performed by microprocessor 520 under software <u>control</u>.</p> <p>'193 patent at 68:46-49.</p> <hr/> <p>9(E)</p> <p>DMA controller 526 <u>controls</u> information transfers over address/data bus 536 without requiring microprocessor 520 to process each individual data transfer.</p> <p>'193 patent at 68:51-53.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="521 289 574 321">9(F)</p> <p data-bbox="613 352 1435 426">In the preferred embodiment, to <u>control</u> access to clearinghouses, users are assigned account numbers at clearinghouses.</p> <p data-bbox="521 468 834 499">'193 patent at 268:29-31.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 535 1485 541"/> <p data-bbox="521 583 574 615">9(G)</p> <p data-bbox="613 667 1474 1245">... plural, different control models regulating the use and/or auditing of either the same specific copy of electronic information content and/or differently regulating different copies (occurrences) of the same electronic information content. Differing models for billing, auditing, and security can be applied to the same piece of electronic information content and such differing sets of control information may employ, for control purposes, the same, or differing, granularities of electronic information control increments. This includes supporting variable control information for budgeting and auditing usage as applied to a variety of predefined increments of electronic information, including employing a variety of different budgets and/or metering increments for a given electronic information deliverable for: billing units of measure, credit limit, security budget limit and security content metering increments, and/or market surveying and customer profiling content metering increments.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1287 824 1318">'193 patent at 28:19-37.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1350 1485 1356"/> <p data-bbox="521 1398 574 1430">9(H)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1465 1479 1934">... support the flowing of content control information through different "branches" of content control information handling so as to accommodate, under the present invention's preferred embodiment, diverse controlled distributions of VDE controlled content. This allows different parties to employ the same initial electronic content with differing (perhaps competitive) control strategies. In this instance, a party who first placed control information on content can make certain control assumptions and these assumptions would evolve into more specific and/or extensive control assumptions. These control assumptions can evolve during the branching sequence upon content model participants submitting control information changes, for example, for use in "negotiating" with "in place" content control information. This can result in new or</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>modified content control information and/or it might involve the selection of certain one or more already "in-place" content usage control methods over in-place alternative methods, as well as the submission of relevant control information parameter data. This form of evolution of <u>different control information sets applied to different copies of the same electronic property content</u> and/or appliance results from VDE control information flowing "down" through different branches in an overall pathway of handling and control and being modified differently as it diverges down these different pathway branches.</p> <p>'193 patent at 31:29-56.</p> <hr/> <p>9(I)</p> <p><u>... multiple simultaneous control models for the same content property and/or property portion.</u> This allows, for example, for concurrent business activities which are dependent on electronic commercial product content distribution, such as acquiring detailed market survey information and/or supporting advertising, both of which can increase revenue and result in lower content costs to users and greater value to content providers. <u>Such control information and/or overall control models may be applied, as determined or allowed by control information, in differing manners to different participants</u> in a pathway of content, reporting, payment, and/or related control information handling. <u>VDE supports applying different content control information to the same and/or different content and/or appliance usage related activities, and/or to different parties in a content and/or appliance usage model, such that different parties (or classes of VDE users, for example) are subject to differing control information managing their use of electronic information content.</u> For example, <u>differing control models based on the category of a user as a distributor of a VDE controlled content object or an end-user of such content may result in different budgets being applied.</u> Alternatively, for example, a one distributor may have the right to distribute a different array of properties than another distributor (from a common content collection provided, for example, on optical disc). <u>An individual, and/or a class or other grouping of end-users, may have different costs (for example, a student, senior citizen, and/or poor citizen user of content who may be provided with the same or differing discounts) than a typical content user.</u></p> <p>'193 patent at 30:42-31:7.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="516 300 570 338">9(J)</p> <p data-bbox="609 369 1474 1014"> Such different application of control information may also result from content control information specifying that a certain party or group of parties shall be subject to content control information that differs from another party or group of parties. For example, content control information for a given piece of content may be stipulated as senior information and therefore not changeable, might be put in place by a content creator and might stipulate that national distributors of a given piece of their content may be permitted to make 100,000 copies per calendar quarter, so long as such copies are provided to bona fide end-users, but may pass only a single copy of such content to a local retailers and the control information limits such a retailer to making no more than 1,000 copies per month for retail sales to end-users. In addition, for example, an end-user of such content might be limited by the same content control information to making three copies of such content, one for each of three different computers he or she uses (one desktop computer at work, one for a desktop computer at home, and one for a portable computer). </p> <p data-bbox="516 1056 816 1087">'193 patent at 48:15-35.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1129 1490 1134"/> <p data-bbox="516 1171 578 1209">9(K)</p> <p data-bbox="609 1241 1474 1955"> In this example, as illustrated in Figure 80, user B may receive control information associated with creator A's content from distributor A and/or user/distributor B. In either case, user B may be able to establish their own control information on DA(CA) and/or UDB(UDA(DA(CA))), respectively (if allowed by such control information. The resulting set(s) of control information UB(DA(CA)) and/or UB(UDB(UDA(DA(CA)))) respectively, may represent different control scenarios, each of which may have benefits for user B. As described in connection with an earlier example, user B may have received control information from user/distributor B along a chain of handling including user/distributor A that bases fees on the number of minutes that user B makes use of creator A's content (and requiring user/distributor A to pay fees of \$15 per month per user to distributor A regardless of the amount of usage by user B in a calendar month). This may be more favorable under some circumstances than the fees required by a direct use of control information provided by distributor A, but may also have the disadvantage of an exhausted chain of redistribution and, for example, further usage information reporting requirements included in UDB(UDA(DA(CA))). If the two sets of </p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>control information DA(CA) and UDB(UDA(DA(CA))) permit (e.g. do not require exclusivity enforced, for example, by using a registration interval in an object registry used by a secure subsystem of user B's VDE installation to prevent deregistration and reregistration of different sets of control information related to a certain container (or registration of plural copies of the same content having different control information and/or being supplied by different content providers) within a particular interval of time as an aspect of an extended agreement for a chain of handling and control reflected in DA(CA) and/or UDB(UDA(DA(CA))) , user B may have both sets of control information registered and may make use of the set that they find preferable under a given usage scenario.</p> <p>'193 patent at 306:30-65.</p> <hr/> <p>9(L)</p> <p>For example, user/distributor A may receive control information CB that includes a requirement that user/distributor A pay creator B for content decrypted by user/distributor A (and any participant receiving distributed and/or redistributed control information from user/distributor A) at the rate of \$0.50 per kilobyte. As indicated above, user/distributor A also may receive control information associated with creator B's VDE content container from distributor A. In this example, user/distributor A may have a choice between paying a "rental" fee through a chain of handling passing through distributor A, and a fee based on the quantity of decryption through a chain of handling direct to creator B. In this case, user/distributor A may have the ability to choose to use either or both of CB and DA(CB).</p> <p>'193 patent at 308:29-42.</p> <hr/> <p>9(M)</p> <p>As illustrated in Figure 81, in this example, user B may receive control information associated with creator B's VDE content container from six different sources: CB directly from creator B, DA(CB) from distributor A, UDB(UDA(DA(CB))) and/or UDB(UDA(CB)) from user/distributor B, DC(CB) from distributor C, and/or DB(DC(CB)) from distributor B. This represents six chains of handling through which user B may enter into extended agreements with other participants in this example. Two of these</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>chains pass through user/distributor B. Based on a VDE negotiation between user/distributor B and user B, an extended agreement may be reached (if permitted by control information governing both parties) that reflects the conditions under which user B may use one or both sets of control information. In this example, two chains of handling and control may "converge" at user/distributor B, and then pass to user B (and if control information permits, later diverge once again based on distribution and/or redistribution by user B).</p> <p>'193 patent at 308:48-65.</p> <hr/> <p>9(N)</p> <p>User B may, in this example, receive a VDE content container from distributor C that is comprised of VDE objects created by creator B, creator C, and creator D. In addition, user B may receive a VDE content container from distributor B that contains the same content created by creator B, creator C, and creator D in addition to one or more extracted/embedded portions of content created by creator E. User B may base decisions concerning which of such containers they choose to use (including which embedded containers she may wish to use), and under which circumstances, based on, for example, the character of such extracted/embedded portions (e.g. multimedia presentations illustrating potential areas of interest in the remainder of the content, commentary explaining and/or expositing other elements of content, related works, improved application software delivered as an element of content, etc.); the quality, utility, and/or price (or other attributes of control information) of such portions; and other considerations which distinguish the containers and/or content control information received, in this example, from distributor B and distributor C.</p> <p>'193 patent at 312:11-31.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p>9(O)</p> <p><u>control</u> <i>tr. v. -trolled, -trol-ling, -trols.</i> 1. <u>To exercise authoritative or dominating influence over, direct.</u> See Synonyms at <u>conduct</u>. 2. To hold in restraint; check: <i>struggled to control my temper; regulations intended to control prices.</i> 3. a. To verify or regulate (a scientific experiment) by conducting a parallel</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>experiment or by comparing with another standard. b. To verify (an account, for example) by using a duplicate register for comparison.</p> <p>--control <i>n.</i> 1. Authority or ability to manage or direct: <i>lost control of the skidding car; the leaders in control of the country.</i> 2. <i>Abbr. cont., contr.</i> a. One that controls; a controlling agent, device, or organization. b. Often controls. An instrument or set of instruments used to operate, regulate, or guide a machine or vehicle. 3. A restraining device, measure, or limit; a curb: <i>a control on prices; price controls.</i> 4. a. A standard of comparison for checking or verifying the results of an experiment. b. An individual or group used as a standard of comparison in a control experiment. 5. An intelligence agent who supervises or instructs another agent. 6. A spirit presumed to speak or act through a medium. [Middle English <i>controllen</i>, from Anglo-Norman <i>contreroller</i>, from Medieval Latin <i>contrarotulare</i>, to check by duplicate register, from <i>contrarotulus</i>, duplicate register : Latin <i>contra-</i>, <i>contra-</i> + Latin <i>rotulus</i>, roll, diminutive of <i>rota</i>, wheel. See <i>ret-</i>.] --con-trol'la-bil'i-ty <i>n.</i> --con-trol'la-ble <i>adj.</i></p> <p>American Heritage Dictionary, 3d ed. (Houghton Mifflin, 1992), p. 410.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
10.	copy, copied, copying 193.1, 193.11, 193.15, 193.19	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>10(A)</p> <p>In some circumstances, a VDE administrator may require that a <u>copy (partial or complete)</u> of the back up files be transmitted to it within an administrative object to check for indications of fraudulent activities by the user.</p> <p>'193 patent at 167:63-67.</p> <hr/> <p>10(B)</p> <p>When a user needs to access a particular VDE object 300, her electronic appliance 600 could issue a request over network 672 to <u>obtain a copy of the object. The "VDE server" could deliver all or a portion of the requested object 300</u> in response to the request.</p> <p>'193 patent at 226:11-16.</p> <hr/> <p>10(C)</p> <p>Expiration dates cannot be used effectively to prevent substitution of the <u>previous copy</u> of a budget UDE 1200. To secure these frequently updated items, a transaction tag is generated and included in the encrypted item each time that item is updated.</p> <p>'193 patent at 143:14-18.</p> <hr/> <p>10(D)</p> <p>For example, author 3306A may have required that the repository <u>encrypt each copy of shipped content using a different encryption key or keys</u> in order to help maintain greater protection for content (e.g. in case an encryption key was "cracked" or inadvertently disclosed, the "damage" could be limited to the portion(s) of that specific copy of a certain content deliverable).</p> <p>'193 patent at 288:46-52.</p> <hr/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="524 300 602 331">10(E)</p> <p data-bbox="618 369 1455 443">electronic testing will allow users to receive a <u>copy (encrypted or unencrypted)</u> of their test results when they leave the test sessions.</p> <p data-bbox="524 480 841 512">'193 patent at 319:13-15.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 552 1492 556"/> <p data-bbox="524 598 602 630">10(F)</p> <p data-bbox="618 667 1484 884">transferring at least a portion of said digital file to a second device including a memory and an audio and/or video output, the portion of said digital file transferred to said second device representing a version of said digital file which, when rendered at said second device, provides a level of quality lower than the level of quality provided when said digital file is rendered at said first device;</p> <p data-bbox="524 921 878 953">'193 patent at 323:64-324:4.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 993 1492 997"/> <p data-bbox="524 1035 602 1066">10(G)</p> <p data-bbox="618 1104 1471 1283">For example, if the audit information received by the clearinghouse is legitimate, then the clearinghouse may send an administrative object to the end user's electronic appliance 600 <u>requesting the electronic appliance to delete and/or compress the audit information that has been transferred.</u></p> <p data-bbox="524 1320 837 1352">'193 patent at 162:10-15.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1392 1492 1396"/> <p data-bbox="524 1438 602 1470">10(H)</p> <p data-bbox="618 1507 1474 1829">[A] user (the "originating user") may wish to place an "originator controlled" ("ORCON") restriction on a certain document, such that the document may be transmitted and used only by those specific other users whom he designates (and only in certain, expressly authorized ways). Such a restriction may be flexible if the "distribution list" could be modified after the creation of the document, specifically in the event of <u>someone requesting permission from the originating user to transmit the document outside the original list of authorized recipients.</u></p> <p data-bbox="524 1866 837 1898">'193 patent at 278:11-21.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="521 296 586 327">10(I)</p> <p data-bbox="613 363 1479 936"> Commercial content repository 200g may store content securely such that users may obtain such when any required conditions are met content from the repository 200g. The distribution permissions 3502 may, for example, permit commercial content repository 200g to create redistribution permissions and/or usage permissions 3500, 3502 using a VDE protected subsystem within certain restrictions described in content control information received from creator 102 (e.g., not to exceed a certain number of copies, requiring certain payments by commercial content repository 200g to creator 102, requiring recipients of such permissions to meet certain reporting requirements related to content usage information, etc.). Such content control information may be stored at the repository installation and be applied to unencrypted content as it is transmitted from said repository in response to a user request wherein said content is placed into a VDE container as a step in a secure process of communicating such content to a user. </p> <p data-bbox="521 978 837 1010">'193 patent at 316:16-37.</p> <hr data-bbox="513 1050 1482 1054"/> <p data-bbox="521 1094 586 1125">10(J)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1161 1463 1556"> 37. A method as in claim 36, further comprising: at some point after said transferring step, taking at least one action to render said copy of said first digital file unuseable at said second device; and at said first digital device, removing said encumbrance on said budget, said removal including increasing the number of copies of said first digital file authorized by said budget. </p> <p data-bbox="521 1598 837 1629">'193 patent at 325:32-40.</p> <hr data-bbox="513 1669 1482 1673"/> <p data-bbox="513 1713 753 1745"><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 1787 586 1818">10(K)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1854 1438 1919"> copy to reproduce data in a new location or other destination, leaving the source data unchanged, although the physical form of </p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>the result may differ from that of the source; for example, to make a duplicate of all the programs or data on a disk, or to copy a graphic screen image to a printer.</p> <p>Spencer, Personal Computer Dictionary (Camelot Publishing, 1995), p. 47.</p> <hr/> <p>10(L)</p> <p>copy 1. The material, including text, graphic images, pictures, and artwork, to be assembled for printing. To reproduce part of a document at another location in the document or in another document</p> <p>Webster's New World Dictionary of Computer Terms, 6th ed. (1997), p. 118.</p> <hr/> <p>10(M)</p> <p>copy <i>n., pl. -ies.</i> 1. An imitation or reproduction of an original; a duplicate: <i>a copy of a painting; made two copies of the letter.</i> 2. One specimen or example of a printed text or picture: <i>an autographed copy of a novel.</i> 3. <i>Abbr. c., C.</i> Material, such as a manuscript, that is to be set in type. 4. The words to be printed or spoken in an advertisement. 5. Suitable source material for journalism: <i>Celebrities make good copy.</i> —copy <i>v. -ied, -ying, -ies</i> —<i>tr.</i> 1. To make a reproduction or copy of. 2. To follow as a model or pattern; imitate. See Synonyms at imitate. —<i>intr.</i> 1. To make a copy or copies. 2. To admit of being copied: <i>colored ink that does not copy well.</i></p> <p>American Heritage Dictionary, 3d ed. (Houghton Mifflin, 1992), p. 416.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
11.	derive 900.155	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>11(A)</p> <p>Whenever CPU/SPU 2650 enters or leaves the "SPU" mode, the transition is performed in such a way that no information contained in the secure memory 532, 534 or derived from it (e.g., stored in registers or a cache memory associated with microprocessor 2652) while in the "SPU" mode can be exposed by microprocessor 2652 operations that occur in the "normal" mode.</p> <p>'900 patent at 75:30-36.</p> <hr/> <p>11(B)</p> <p>In some example implementations, interrupts may be enabled while CPU/SPU 2650 is operating in the "SPU" mode similarly interrupts and returns from interrupts while in the "SPU" mode may allow transitions from "SPU" mode to "normal" mode and back to "SPU" mode without exposing the content of secure memory 532, 534 or the content of registers or other memory associated with microprocessor 2652 that may contain information derived from secure mode operation.</p> <p>'900 patent at 75:41-49.</p> <hr/> <p>11(C)</p> <p>For example, during PPE 650 operation, the internal state of the PPE is constantly being updated. During each interaction with a trusted server, PPE 650 (and the trusted server) may test the internal state of PPE 650 to determine whether it could be derived from the internal state last seen by the trusted server for this particular PPE 650 instance. If it could not, the result may be taken as indicating a replay attack of some sort, and an appropriate action can be taken (see Figure 69L, block 3592, 3594, 3596).</p> <p>'900 patent at 247:4-12.</p> <hr/> <p>11(D)</p> <p>For example, the counter could be repeated hashing (e.g., with</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>MD5) of a value that is stored redundantly in several different locations within the operational materials 3472 and secure database 610 - so that the trusted server could verify that the current value can be <u>derived</u> (e.g., by repeated MD5 applications) from a previous value.</p> <p>'900 patent at 247:20-26.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p>11(E)</p> <p>derive: <i>v.</i> de-rived, de-riv-ing, de-rives. <i>v. tr.</i> 1. To obtain or receive from a source 2. To arrive at by reasoning, deduce or infer: derive a conclusion from facts. 3. To trace the origin or development of (a word). 4. Chemistry. To produce or obtain (a compound) from another substance by chemical reaction.<i>v. intr.</i> To issue from a source; originate. See Synonyms at stem¹. [Middle English <i>deriven</i>, to be derived from, from Old French <i>deriver</i>, from Latin <i>derivare</i>, to derive, draw off: <i>de-</i>, <i>de-</i> + <i>rivus</i>, stream. See <i>rei-</i>.] --de-riv'a-ble <i>adj.</i> --de-riv'er <i>n.</i></p> <p>American Heritage Dictionary, 3d ed. (Houghton Mifflin, 1992), p. 504.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
12.	designating 721.1	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>12(A)</p> <p>Figures 11A-11C show how a verifying authority can use different digital signatures to <u>designate</u> the same or different load modules as being appropriate for execution by different assurance level electronic appliances;</p> <p>'721 patent at 7:66-8:2.</p> <hr/> <p>12(B)</p> <p>In one of its roles or instances, object submittal manager 774 provides a user interface 774a that allows the user to create an object configuration file 1240 specifying certain characteristics of a VDE object 300 to be created. This user interface 774a may, for example, allow the user to specify that she wants to create an object, allow the user to <u>designate</u> the content the object will contain, and allow the user to specify certain other aspects of the information to be contained within the object (e.g., rules and control information, identifying information, etc.).</p> <p>'193 patent at 103:11-20.</p> <hr/> <p>12(C)</p> <p>Control sets 914 exist in two types in VDE 100: common required control sets which are given <u>designations</u> "control set 0" or "control set for right," and a set of control set options.</p> <p>'193 patent at 150:30-33.</p> <hr/> <p>12(D)</p> <p>The classification attributes may <u>designate</u> the overall level of sensitivity of the document as an element of an ordered set. For example, the set "unclassified," "confidential," "secret," "top secret" might be appropriate in a government setting, and the set "public," "internal," "confidential," "registered confidential" might be appropriate in a corporate setting.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>The compartment attributes may <u>designate</u> the document's association with one or more specific activities within the organization, such as departmental subdivisions (e.g., "research," "development," "marketing") or specific projects within the organization.</p> <p>Each person using an electronic appliance 600 would be assigned, by an authorized user, a set of permitted sensitivity attributes to <u>designate</u> those documents, or one or more portions of certain document types, which could be processed in certain one or more ways, by the person's electronic appliance. A document's sensitivity attribute would have to belong to the user's set of permitted sensitivity values to be accessible.</p> <p>In addition, the organization may desire to permit users to exercise control over specific documents for which the user has some defined responsibility. As an example, a user (the "originating user") may wish to place an "originator controlled" ("ORCON") restriction on a certain document, such that the document may be transmitted and used only by those specific other users whom he <u>designates</u> (and only in certain, expressly authorized ways).</p> <p>'193 patent at 277:56-278:16.</p> <hr/> <p>12(E)</p> <p>A document may have an attribute <u>designating</u> its originator and requiring an explicit permission to be granted by an originator before the document's content could be viewed.</p> <p>'193 patent at 280:1-4.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p>12(F)</p> <p><u>designate</u> <i>tr. v. -nated, -nating, -nates.</i> (1) <u>To indicate or specify; point out.</u> (2) <u>To give a name or title to; characterize.</u> (3) To select and set aside for a duty, an office, or a purpose. See Synonyms at allocate, appoint.</p> <p>American Heritage Dictionary, 3d ed. (Houghton Mifflin, 1992), p. 506.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
13.	device class 721.1	<p><u>File Histories</u></p> <p>13(A)</p> <p>. . . Applicants respectfully submit that some of the terms cited by the Examiner as “indefinite” are either well-known by persons skilled in the art or inherently clear. For example . . . the term “class” is used as part of the phrase “device class.” Applicants respectfully submit that “device class” is inherently clear meaning a group of devices which share at least one attribute.</p> <p>‘721 Patent File History, 4/13/99 Response, p. 14.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
14.	<p>digital signature, digitally signing</p> <p>721.1</p>	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>14(A)</p> <p>A verifying authority <u>digitally signs</u> and “certifies” those load modules or other executables it has verified <u>(using a public key based digital signature and/or certificate based thereon, for example)</u>.</p> <p>Protected execution spaces such as protected processing environments can be programmed or otherwise conditioned to accept only those load modules or other executables bearing a <u>digital signature/certificate of an accredited (or particular) verifying authority</u>.</p> <p>‘721 patent at 4:64-5:5.</p> <hr/> <p>14(B)</p> <p>In accordance with another aspect provided by the present invention, an execution environment protects itself by deciding — based on digital signatures, for example — which load modules or other executables it is willing to execute. <u>A digital signature allows the execution environment to test both the authenticity and the integrity of the load module or other executables, as well permitting a user of such executables to determine their correctness with respect to their associated specifications or other description of their behavior, if such descriptions are included in the verification process.</u></p> <p>‘721 patent at 6:5-15.</p> <hr/> <p>14(C)</p> <p>A verifying authority may digitally sign load modules or other executables with a digital signature that indicates or implies assurance level. <u>A verifying authority can use digital signature techniques to distinguish between assurance levels. As one example, each different digital signature may be encrypted using a different verification key and/or fundamentally different encryption one-way hash and/or other techniques.</u> A protected processing environment or other secure execution space protects itself by</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>executing only those load modules or other executables that have been digitally signed for its corresponding assurance level.</p> <p>'721 patent at 6:42-52.</p> <hr/> <p>14(D)</p> <p>Figure 5 shows how a verifying authority can create a certifying digital signature</p> <p>Figure 6 shows how a protected processing environment can securely authenticate a verifying authority's digital signature to guarantee the integrity of the corresponding load module;</p> <p>Figure 7 shows how several different digital signatures can be applied to the same load module;</p> <p>Figure 8 shows how a load module can be distributed with multiple digital signatures</p> <p>'721 patent at 7:47-57.</p> <hr/> <p>14(E)</p> <p>The two digital signature algorithms in widespread use today (RSA and DSA) are based on distinct mathematical problems (factoring in the case of RSA, discrete logs for DSA).</p> <p>'721 patent at 15:31-34.</p> <hr/> <p>14(F)</p> <p>There exist many well known processes for creating digital signatures. One example is the Digital Signature Algorithm (DSA). DSA uses a public-key signature scheme that performs a pair of transformations to generate and verify a digital value called a "signature."</p> <p>'721 patent at 10:60-64.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="527 289 764 321"><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p data-bbox="527 363 607 394">14(G)</p> <p data-bbox="623 436 1455 573">digital signature In data security, a data block appended to a message, or a complete encrypted message, such that the recipient can authenticate the message contents and/or prove that it could only have originated with the purported sender. The digital signature is a function of: (a) the message, transaction or document to be signed; (b) secret information known only to the sender; and (c) public information employed in the validation process.</p> <p data-bbox="623 688 1479 1035">Message authentication enables the receiver of a message to ensure that the contents cannot be changed accidentally or deliberately by a third party. However, since both the sender and the receiver share the same secret information there is no method of resolving disputes. The receiver can compute the authenticator and could therefore change a message, or forge a new message, develop the authenticator and claim that it was transmitted by the sender sharing the same secret key for authentication. Conversely the sender could disown an authenticated message and claim that the receiver produced a forged message using the common secret key.</p> <p data-bbox="623 1045 1487 1465">The essence of a digital signature is that the receiver must be able to prove that a message originated with a given sender, but must not be able to construct the signed message. Thus the sender requires secret information to construct the signed message and the receiver must be able to access public information for use in the validation of the message. In the case of a dispute the receiver must be in a position to supply non-secret information to a judge (i.e., the signed message and the publicly available information) in order to prove the authentication and origin of the message. <i>Compare</i> DYNAMIC PASSWORD. <i>See</i> MESSAGE AUTHENTICATION, PUBLIC KEY CRYPTOGRAPHY, RSA. <i>Synonymous with</i> ELECTRONIC SIGNATURE.</p> <p data-bbox="527 1507 1430 1581">Dictionary of Information Technology, 3d ed. (Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1989), pp. 160-161.</p> <hr data-bbox="527 1612 1487 1623"/> <p data-bbox="527 1665 1422 1696"><u>Citations from Sources Designated by Microsoft under PLR 4-2(b)</u></p> <p data-bbox="527 1738 607 1770">14(H)</p> <p data-bbox="623 1812 1479 1875">Digital signature A string of characters that can be generated only by an agent that knows some secret, and hence provides evidence</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="618 296 1143 331">that such an agent must have generated it.</p> <p data-bbox="521 369 1321 405">Neumann, Computer Related Risks (ACM Press, 1995), p. 345.</p> <hr data-bbox="521 443 1490 449"/> <p data-bbox="521 489 589 525">14(I)</p> <p data-bbox="618 562 1479 737">Another way to check your files for unauthorized tampering is to derive a signature for each file, and to compare that signature against a known value. A file signature is a function of the contents and properties of the file. A signature is relatively easy to calculate, but difficult to forge.</p> <p data-bbox="521 774 1455 846">Garfinkel et al., Practical Unix Security (O'Reilly & Associates, 1991), p. 122.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
15.	<p>executable, executable programming</p> <p>721.34, 912.8, 912.35</p>	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>15(A)</p> <p>The next section of load module 1100 is an encrypted executable body 1106 that contains one or more blocks of encrypted code. Load modules 1100 are preferably coded in the "native" instruction set of their execution environment for efficiency and compactness. SPU 500 and platform providers may provide versions of the standard load modules 1100 in order to make their products cooperate with the content in distribution mechanisms contemplated by VDE 100. The preferred embodiment creates and uses native mode load modules 1100 in lieu of an interpreted or "p-code" solution to optimize the performance of a limited resource SPU. However, when sufficient SPE (or HPE) resources exist and/or platforms have sufficient resources, these other implementation approaches may improve the cross platform utility of load module code.</p> <p>'193 patent at 141:42-56.</p> <hr/> <p>15(B)</p> <p>The load module or other executable is preferably constructed using a programming language (e.g., languages such as Java and Python) and/or design/implementation methodology (e.g., Gypsy, FDM) that can facilitate automated analysis, validation, verification, inspection, and/or testing.</p> <p>'721 patent at 5:34-39.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p>15(C)</p> <p>executable <i>adj.</i> Of, pertaining to, or being a program file that can be run. Executable files have extensions such as .bat, .com, and .exe.</p> <p>executable <i>n.</i> A program file that can be run, such as file0.bat, file1.exe, or file2.com.</p> <p>executable program <i>n.</i> A program that can be run. The term</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>usually applies to a compiled program translated into machine code in a format that can be loaded into memory and run by a computer's processor. In interpreter languages, an executable program can be source code in the proper format. See also code (definition 1), compiler (definition 2), computer program, interpreter, source code.</p> <p>Microsoft Computer Dictionary, 3d ed. (Microsoft Press, 1997), p. 182.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
16.	<p>host processing environment</p> <p>900.155</p>	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>16(A)</p> <p>Personal computer 4116 in this example is also provided with a secure processing unit 500 or <u>software based HPE 655</u> (See Figure 12) to provide secure, tamper-resistant trusted processing.</p> <p>'683 patent at 20:16-19.</p> <hr/> <p>16(B)</p> <p><u>"Protected Processing Environment" ("PPE") 650 may refer generally to SPE 503 and/or HPE 655.</u> Hereinafter, unless context indicates otherwise, references to any of "PPE 650," "HPE 655" and "SPE 503" may refer to each of them.</p> <p>'193 patent at 105:18-22; '900 patent at 112:48-52.</p> <hr/> <p>16(C)</p> <p>As discussed above in connection with Figure 12, each electronic appliance 600 in the preferred embodiment includes one or more SPEs 503 and/or one or more <u>HPEs 655.</u> <u>These secure processing environments each provide a protected execution space for performing tasks in a secure manner.</u> They may fulfill service requests passed to them by ROS 602, and they may themselves generate service requests to be satisfied by other services within ROS 602 or by services provided by another VDE electronic appliance 600 or computer.</p> <p>In the preferred embodiment, an SPE 503 is supported by the hardware resources of an SPU 500. <u>An HPE 655 may be supported by general purpose processor resources and rely on software techniques for security/protection.</u> HPE 655 thus gives ROS 602 the capability of assembling and executing certain component assemblies 690 on a general purpose CPU such as a microcomputer, minicomputer, mainframe computer or supercomputer processor. In the preferred embodiment, the overall software architecture of an SPE 503 may be the same as the software architecture of an HPE 655. An HPE 655 can "emulate" SPE 503 and associated SPU 500, i.e., each may include services and resources needed to support an identical set of service requests from ROS 602 (although ROS 602</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>may be restricted from sending to an HPE certain highly secure tasks to be executed only within an SPU 500).</p> <p>'193 patent at 104:39-64; '900 patent at 112:2-27.</p> <hr/> <p>16(D)</p> <p>In the preferred embodiment, HPE 655 is a secure processing environment supported by a processor other than an SPU, such as for example an electronic appliance CPU 654, general-purpose microprocessor or other processing system or device. In the preferred embodiment, HPE 655 may be considered to "emulate" an SPU 500 in the sense that it may use software to provide some or all of the processing resources provided in hardware and/or firmware by an SPU. HPE 655 in one preferred embodiment of the present invention is full-featured and fully compatible with SPE 503—that is, HPE 655 can handle each and every service call SPE 503 can handle such that the SPE and the HPE are "plug compatible" from an outside interface standpoint (with the exception that the HPE may not provide as much security as the SPE).</p> <p>'193 patent at 79:60-80:7; '900 patent at 87:32-46.</p> <hr/> <p>16(E)</p> <p>Figure 12 also shows that ROS 602 may provide one or more SPEs 503 and/or one or more HPEs 655. As discussed above, HPE 655 may "emulate" an SPU 500 device, and such HPEs 655 may be integrated in lieu of (or in addition to) physical SPUs 500 for systems that need higher throughput. Some security may be lost since HPEs 655 are typically protected by operating system security and may not provide truly secure processing. Thus, in the preferred embodiment, for high security applications at least, all secure processing should take place within an SPE 503 having an execution space within a physical SPU 500 rather than a HPE 655 using software operating elsewhere in electronic appliance 600.</p> <p>'193 patent at 88:31-43; '900 patent at 96:6-18.</p> <hr/> <p>16(F)</p> <p>Occurrence of the control operation demonstrates that</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>microprocessor 2652 is executing in its most privileged "normal" mode and therefore can be trusted to execute successfully the "enter 'SPU' mode" sequence of instructions stored in secure memory 532. If microprocessor 2652 were not executing in its most privileged mode, there would be no assurance that those instructions would execute successfully. Because switch 2663 isolates microprocessor 2652 from external signals (e.g., interrupts) until "SPU" mode is successfully initialized, the entry instructions can be guaranteed to complete successfully.</p> <p>'900 patent at 78:30-40.</p> <hr/> <p>16(G)</p> <p>Designing VDE capabilities into one or more standard microprocessor, microcontroller and/or other digital processing components may materially reduce VDE related hardware costs by employing the same hardware resources for both the transaction management uses contemplated by the present invention and for other, host electronic appliance functions. This means that a VDE SPU can employ (share) circuitry elements of a "standard" CPU. For example, if a "standard" processor can operate in protected mode and can execute VDE related instructions as a protected activity, then such an embodiment may provide sufficient hardware security for a variety of applications and the expense of a special purpose processor might be avoided. Under one preferred embodiment of the present invention, certain memory (e.g., RAM, ROM, NVRAM) is maintained during VDE related instruction processing in a protected mode (for example, as supported by protected mode microprocessors).</p> <p>'193 patent at 21:5-21; '900 patent at 21:1-17.</p> <hr/> <p>16(H)</p> <p>A VDE node's hardware SPU is a core component of a VDE secure subsystem and may employ some or all of an electronic appliance's primary control logic, such as a microcontroller, microcomputer or other CPU arrangement. This primary control logic may be otherwise employed for non VDE purposes such as the control of some or all of an electronic appliance's non-VDE functions. When operating in a hardware SPU mode, said primary control logic must be sufficiently secure so as to protect and conceal important VDE</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>processes. For example, a hardware SPU may employ a host electronic appliance microcomputer operating in protected mode while performing VDE related activities; thus allowing portions of VDE processes to execute with a certain degree of security. This alternate embodiment is in contrast to the preferred embodiment wherein a trusted environment is created using a combination of one or more tamper resistant semiconductors that are not part of said primary control logic.</p> <p>'193 patent at 49:33-50; '900 patent at 49:31-48.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
17.	identifier 193.15, 912.8	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>17(A)</p> <p>This same termination (or other specified consequence such as budget reduction, price increase, message displays on screen to users, messages to administrators, etc.) can also be the consequence of the failure by a user or the users VDE installation to complete a monitored process, such as paying for usage in electronic currency, failure to perform backups of important stored information (e.g., content and/or appliance usage information, control information, etc.), failure to use a repeated failure to use the proper <u>passwords or other identifiers</u>, etc.).</p> <p>'93 patent at 270:12-21</p> <hr/> <p>17(B)</p> <p>During the same or different communication session, the terminal could similarly, securely communicate back to the portable appliance 2600 VDE secure subsystem details as to the retail transaction (for example, what was purchased and price, the retail establishment's digital signature, the <u>retail terminal's identifier</u>, tax related information, etc.).</p> <p>'93 patent at 233:35-41.</p> <hr/> <p>17(C)</p> <p>Many load modules 1100 contain code that executes in an SPE 503. Some load modules 1100 contain code that executes in an HPE 655. This allows methods 1000 to execute in whichever environment is appropriate. For example, an INFORMATION method 1000 can be built to execute only in SPE 503 secure space for government classes of security, or in an HPE 655 for commercial applications. As described above, the load module public header 802 may contain an "execution space code" field that indicates where the load module 1100 needs to execute. This functionality also allows for different SPE instruction sets as well as different user platforms, and allows methods to be constructed without dependencies on the underlying load module instruction set.</p> <p>'93 patent at 140:37-50.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>17(D)</p> <p>[VDE features] provide very <u>flexible and extensible user identification</u> according to individuals, installations, <u>by groups</u> such as classes, and by function and hierarchical identification employing a hierarchy of levels of client identification (for example, client organization ID, client department ID, client network ID, client project ID, and client employee ID, or any appropriate subset of the above).</p> <p>'193 patent at 25:31-38.</p> <hr/> <p>17(E)</p> <p>Account Numbers and User IDs</p> <p>In the preferred embodiment, to control access to clearinghouses, users are assigned account numbers at clearinghouses. Account numbers provide a unique "instance" value for a secure database record from the point of view of an outsider. From the point of view of an electronic appliance 600 site, the user, group, or group/user ids provide the unique instance of a record. For example, from the point of view of VISA, your Gold Card belongs to account number #123456789. From the point of view of the electronic appliance site (for example, a server at a corporation), the Gold card might belong to user id 1023. <u>In organizations which have plural users and/or user groups using a VDE node, such users and/or user groups will likely be assigned unique user IDs.</u></p> <p>'193 patent at 268:28-42.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p>17(F)</p> <p><u>identify v. identified, identifying, identifies. v. tr. 1. To establish the identity of 2. To ascertain the origin, nature, or definitive characteristics of 3. Biology.</u> To determine the taxonomic classification of (an organism). 4. To consider as identical or united; equate. 5. To associate or affiliate (oneself) closely with a person or group.v. intr. To establish an identification with another or others.[Medieval Latin <i>identificare</i>, to make to resemble : Late Latin <i>identitas</i>, identity. See IDENTITY + Latin <i>-ficare</i>, -fy.]--i-den'ti-fi'a-ble <i>adj.</i> --i-den'ti-fi'a-bly <i>adv.</i> --i-den'ti-fi'er <i>n.</i></p> <p>American Heritage Dictionary, 3d ed. (Houghton Mifflin, 1992), p. 896.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
18.	protected processing environment 683.2, 721.34	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>18(A)</p> <p>Because security may be better/more effectively enforced with the assistance of hardware security features such as those provided by SPU 500 (and because of other factors such as increased performance provided by special purpose circuitry within SPU 500), at least one SPE 503 is preferred for many or most higher security applications. However, in applications where lesser security can be tolerated and/or the cost of an SPU 500 cannot be tolerated, the SPE 503 may be omitted and all secure processing may instead be performed by one or more secure HPEs 655 executing on general-purpose CPUs 654.</p> <p>'193 patent 80:65-81:8.</p> <hr/> <p>18(B)</p> <p>The Ginter et al. patent disclosure describes, among other things, techniques for providing a secure, tamper resistant execution spaces within a "protected processing environment" for computer programs and data. The protected processing environment described in Ginter et al. may be hardware-based, software-based, or a hybrid.</p> <p>'721 patent 3:16-21.</p> <hr/> <p>18(C)</p> <p>One particular example of a secure execution space is a "protected processing environment" 108 of the type shown in Ginter et al. (see Figures 6-12) and described in associated text. Protected processing environments 108 provide a secure execution environment in which appliances 58, 60, 62 may securely execute load modules 54 to perform useful tasks.</p> <p>'721 patent 8:33-40.</p> <hr/> <p>18(D)</p> <p>In this example, appliance 600 may include one or more processors 4126 providing or supporting one or more "protected processing</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>environments" (PPE) 650 (e.g., SPEs 503 and/or HPEs 544) shown in Figures 6-12 and 62-72). Protected processing environment 650 may, for example, be implemented using a secure processing unit (SPU) 500 of the type shown in Figure 9 and/or may be based on software tamper-resistance techniques or a combination of software and hardware. As described above in detail, protected processing environment 650 provides a secure, trusted environment for storing, manipulating, executing, modifying and otherwise processing secure information such as that provided in secure electronic containers 302. In this particular example, secure containers 302 may not be opened except within a protected processing environment 650. Protected processing environment 650 is provided with the cryptographic and other information it needs to open and manipulate secure containers 302, and is tamper resistant so that an attacker cannot easily obtain and use this necessary information.</p> <p>'683 patent 29:51-30:3.</p>
		<p>18(E)</p> <p>Figure 10 is a block diagram of one example of a software structure/architecture for Rights Operating System ("ROS") 602 provided by the preferred embodiment. In this example, ROS 602 includes an operating system ("OS") "core" 679, a user Application Program Interface ("API") 682, a "redirector" 684, an "intercept" 692, a User Notification/Exception Interface 686, and a file system 687. ROS 602 in this example also includes one or more Host Event Processing Environments ("HPEs") 655 and/or one or more Secure Event Processing Environments ("SPEs") 503 (these environments may be generically referred to as "Protected Processing Environments" 650).</p> <p>HPE(s) 655 and SPE(s) 503 are self-contained computing and processing environments that may include their own operating system kernel 688 including code and data processing resources. A given electronic appliance 600 may include any number of SPE(s) 503 and/or any number of HPE(s) 655. HPE(s) 655 and SPE(s) 503 may process information in a secure way, and provide secure processing support for ROS 602. For example, they may each perform secure processing based on one or more VDE component assemblies 690, and they may each offer secure processing services to OS kernel 680.</p> <p>In the preferred embodiment, SPE 503 is a secure processing environment provided at least in part by an SPU 500. Thus, SPU</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>500 provides the hardware tamper-resistant barrier 503 surrounding SPE 503. SPE 503 provided by the preferred embodiment is preferably:</p> <p>small and compact loadable into resource constrained environments such as for example minimally configured SPU's 500 dynamically updatable extensible by authorized users integratable into object or procedural environments secure.</p> <p>In the preferred embodiment, HPE 655 is a secure processing environment supported by a processor other than an SPU, such as for example an electronic appliance CPU 654 general-purpose microprocessor or other processing system or device. In the preferred embodiment, HPE 655 may be considered to "emulate" an SPU 500 in the sense that it may use software to provide some or all of the processing resources provided in hardware and/or firmware by an SPU. HPE 655 in one preferred embodiment of the present invention is full-featured and fully compatible with SPE 503—that is, HPE 655 can handle each and every service call SPE 503 can handle such that the SPE and the HPE are "plug compatible" from an outside interface standpoint (with the exception that the HPE may not provide as much security as the SPE).</p> <p>HPE's 655 may be provided in two types: secure and not secure. For example, it may be desirable to provide non-secure versions of HPE 655 to allow electronic appliance 600 to efficiently run non-sensitive VDE tasks using the full resources of a fast general purpose processor or computer. Such non-secure versions of HPE 655 may run under supervision of an instance of ROS 602 that also includes an SPE 503. In this way, ROS 602 may run all secure processes within SPE 503, and only use HPE 655 for processes that do not require security but that may require (or run more efficiently) under potentially greater resources provided by a general purpose computer or processor supporting HPE 655. Non-secure and secure HPE 655 may operate together with a secure SPE 503.</p> <p>'93 patent 79:24-80:21.</p> <hr/> <p>18(F)</p> <p>Figure 13 shows the software architecture of the preferred embodiment Secure Processing Environment (SPE) 503. This</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="613 285 1451 428">architecture may also apply to the preferred embodiment Host Processing Environment (HPE) 655. "Protected Processing Environment" ("PPE") 650 may refer generally to SPE 503 and/or HPE 655.</p> <p data-bbox="521 470 805 501">'193 patent 105:15-20.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 541 1484 546"/> <p data-bbox="521 588 597 619">18(G)</p> <p data-bbox="613 657 1479 867">In some embodiments and where commercially acceptable, certain VDE participants, such as clearinghouses that normally maintain sufficiently physically secure non-VDE processing environments, may be allowed to employ HPEs rather VDE hardware elements and interoperate, for example, with VDE end-users and content providers.</p> <p data-bbox="521 909 789 940">'193 patent 13:17-23.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 980 1484 984"/> <p data-bbox="521 1026 597 1058">18(H)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1096 1479 1413">An end user may make use of credit and/or currency securely stored within the end user's VDE installation secure subsystem to pay for charges related to use of VDE content received from the repository, and/or the user may maintain a secure credit and/or currency account remotely at the repository, including a "virtual" repository where payment is made for the receipt of such content by an end user. This later approach may provide greater assurance for payment to the repository and/or content providers particularly if the end user has only an HPE based secure subsystem.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1455 805 1486">'193 patent 291:39-49.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1526 1484 1530"/> <p data-bbox="521 1572 586 1604">18(I)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1642 1474 1923">One way to inexpensively and conveniently deploy multiple instances of VDE electronic appliances 600 across a network would be to provide network workstations with software defining an HPE 655. This arrangement requires no hardware modification of the workstations; an HPE 655 can be defined using software only. An SPE(s) 503 and/or HPE(s) 655 could also be provided within a VDE server. This arrangement has the advantage of allowing distributed VDE network processing without requiring workstations to be</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>customized or modified (except for loading a new program(s) into them). VDE functions requiring high levels of security may be restricted to an SPU-based VDE server. "Secure" HPE-based workstations could perform VDE functions requiring less security, and could also coordinate their activities with the VDE server.</p> <p>'193 patent 226:43-57.</p> <hr/> <p>18(J)</p> <p>Large Organization Example</p> <p>In a somewhat more general example, suppose an organization (e.g., a corporation or government department) with thousands of employees and numerous offices disposed throughout a large geographic area wishes to exercise control over distribution of information which belongs to said organization (or association).</p> <p>'193 patent 277:26-32.</p> <hr/> <p>18(K)</p> <p>User Environment</p> <p>In an organization (or association) such as that described above, users may utilize a variety of electronic appliances 600 for processing and managing documents. This may include personal computers, both networked and otherwise, powerful single-user workstations, and servers or mainframe computers. To provide support for the control information described in this example, each electronic appliance that participates in use and management of VDE-protected documents may be enhanced with a VDE secure subsystem supporting an SPE 503 and/or HPE 655.</p> <p>In some organizations, where the threats to secure operation are relatively low, an HPE 655 may suffice. In other organizations (e.g., government defense), it may be necessary to employ an SPE 503 in all situations where VDE-protected documents are processed. The choice of enhancement environment and technology may be different in different of the organization. Even if different types of PPE 650 are used within an organization to serve different</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>requirements, they may be compatible and may operate on the same types (or subsets of types) of documents.</p> <p>'193 patent 278:45-65.</p> <hr/> <p>18(L)</p> <p>This manufacturing process may include, loading the PPE 650, testing the bootstrap loader and challenge-response software permanently stored within PPE 650, and loading the PPE 650 with the</p> <p>'193 patent 223:36-39.</p> <hr/> <p>18(M)</p> <p>The level of security and tamper resistance required for the hardware processes depends on the commercial requirements of the market for the hardware and software.</p> <p>'193 patent at 49:59-62.</p> <hr/> <p>18(N)</p> <p>There are many ways in which a PPE 650 can be compromised. The goal of the security provided by VDE 100 is to reduce the possibility that the system will be compromised and to make the adverse effects of a compromise.</p> <p>'193 patent at 221:2-6.</p> <hr/> <p>18(O)</p> <p>VDE 100 provided by the preferred embodiment has security to help ensure that it cannot be compromised successfully by a "brute force attack," and so that the time and cost to succeed in such a "brute force attack" substantially exceeds any value to be derived. In addition, the security provided by VDE 100 compartmentalizes the internal workings of VDE so that successful brute force attack would compromise the security of the</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="613 296 1404 331">bounded subset of protected information, not the entire system.</p> <p data-bbox="521 373 834 409">'193 patent at 199:38-46.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 441 1487 445"/> <p data-bbox="521 491 591 527">18(P)</p> <p data-bbox="613 558 1435 667">VDE supports trusted (sufficiently secure) electronic information distribution and usage control models for both commercial electronic content distribution and data security applications.</p> <p data-bbox="521 709 818 745">'193 patent at 16:25-28.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 772 1487 777"/> <p data-bbox="521 825 597 861">18(Q)</p> <p data-bbox="613 892 1036 928">1. A security method comprising:</p> <p data-bbox="613 959 1463 1033">(a) digitally signing a first load module with a first digital signature designating the first load module for use by a first device class;</p> <p data-bbox="613 1064 1479 1281">(b) digitally signing a second load module with a second digital signature different from the first digital signature, the second digital signature designating the second load module for use by a second device class having at least one of tamper resistance and security level different from the at least one of tamper resistance and security level of the first device class;</p> <p data-bbox="613 1312 1479 1386">(c) distributing the first load module for use by at least one device in the first device class; and</p> <p data-bbox="613 1417 1393 1491">(d) distributing the second load module for use by at least one device in the second device class.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1533 802 1568">'721 patent at 21:9-24.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1600 1487 1604"/> <p data-bbox="521 1652 597 1688">18(R)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1719 1273 1755">34. A protected processing environment comprising:</p> <p data-bbox="613 1787 1344 1822">a first tamper resistant barrier having a first security level,</p> <p data-bbox="613 1854 1045 1890">a first secure execution space, and</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>at least one arrangement within the first tamper resistant barrier that prevents the first secure execution space from executing the same executable accessed by a second secure execution space having a second tamper resistant barrier with a second security level different from the first security level.</p> <p>'721 patent at 24:48-56.</p> <hr/> <p>18(S)</p> <p>[VDE features] support security techniques that materially increase the time required to "break" a system's integrity. This includes using a collection of techniques that minimizes the damage resulting from comprising some aspect of the security features of the present inventions.</p> <p>'193 patent at 35:59-63.</p> <hr/> <p>18(T)</p> <p>Fingerprinting electronic content before it is encrypted for transfer to a customer or other user provides information that can be very useful for identifying who received certain content which may have then been distributed or made available in unencrypted form. This information would be useful in tracking who may have "broken" the security of a VDE installation and was illegally making certain electronic content available to others.</p> <p>'193 patent at 38:4-12.</p> <hr/> <p>18(U)</p> <p>If a content key becomes compromised, the portion of the content encrypted with the key is also compromised until the key "ages" and expires. If the "aging" process for that key also becomes compromised, then the breach becomes permanent.</p> <p>'193 patent at 222:49-53.</p> <hr/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="529 289 607 323">18(V)</p> <p data-bbox="621 359 1487 575">If PPE 650 (or a VDE administrator watching its activities or communicating with it) detects that it has been compromised, it may be updated with an initialization to use new code, keys and new encryption/decryption algorithms. This would limit exposure to VDE objects 300 that existed at the time the encryption scheme was broken.</p> <p data-bbox="529 615 829 648">'193 patent at 223:4-10.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="529 730 613 764">18(W)</p> <p data-bbox="621 800 1463 1083">Secure VDE hardware (also known as SPU's for Secure Processing Units), or VDE installations that use software to substitute for, or complement said hardware (provided by Host Processing Environments (HPEs)), operate in conjunction with secure communications, systems integration software, and distributed software control information and support structures, to achieve the electronic contract/rights protection environment of the present invention.</p> <p data-bbox="529 1123 813 1157">'193 patent at 13:7-14.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="524 1239 704 1272"><u>File Histories</u></p> <p data-bbox="524 1308 602 1341">18(X)</p> <p data-bbox="618 1381 1479 1665">... the Examiner objects to the use of "environment" as indefinite and unclear. This word, however, is not used in isolation, but rather in the context of several longer phrases, all of which are defined in the specification. The phrase "protected processing environment," for example, is ... described on at least, for example, pages 7-8 and 25 of the specification. ... These terms are also described in the commonly assigned copending application ... filed 13 February 1995.</p> <p data-bbox="524 1705 1187 1738">'721 Patent File History, 4/13/99 Amendment, p. 13.</p> <hr/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="511 281 1406 315"><u>Citations from Sources Designated by Microsoft under PLR 4-2(b)</u></p> <p data-bbox="511 354 589 388">18(Y)</p> <p data-bbox="607 426 1442 493">Furthermore, there is never an absolute sense in which a system is secure or reliable.</p> <p data-bbox="511 533 1279 567">Neumann, Computer Related Risks (ACM Press, 1995), p. 2.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="511 653 586 686">18(Z)</p> <p data-bbox="607 720 1458 968">The fundamental purpose of security is to minimize the risk of loss from (1) physical damage or destruction, (2) human errors and omissions, and (3) theft or unauthorized disclosure. That purpose is best fulfilled by effective loss-prevention efforts. Loss-prevention efforts involve the identification and assessment of risks to capital, human, informational, and technological assets, and the development of suitable and cost-feasible countermeasures.</p> <p data-bbox="511 1008 1455 1041">Hutt et al., Computer Security Handbook, 2d ed. (Macmillan, 1988), p. 75.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="511 1127 610 1161">18(AA)</p> <p data-bbox="607 1194 1471 1803">Total software security is no more attainable than is perfect security in any other area. A highly skilled programmer can almost always penetrate software safeguards written by another programmer. Of course, the same can be said for attorneys; an unprincipled lawyer can usually get around protections in a contract written by another lawyer. Yet contracts continue to be written, and, for the most part, they are effective. Computer software security routines can also be effective most of the time. A security procedure does not have to be all-encompassing; if it provides reasonable protection at an acceptable cost, it is certainly worthwhile. The basic consideration is one of degree—how important are specific elements of data and software, and how important is their security. Some data require very little security. For example, a software library containing programs that are similar to those found in many other computer installations does not require elaborate security protection against theft. On the other hand, proprietary programs and sensitive data require extensive</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="613 283 1398 352">security. A data base containing payroll information requires stringent security procedures to maintain its confidentiality.</p> <p data-bbox="521 394 1474 428">Hutt et al., Computer Security Handbook, 2d ed. (Macmillan, 1988), p. 201.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 468 1485 474"/> <p data-bbox="521 512 613 546">18(BB)</p> <p data-bbox="613 583 1443 688">Regardless of which form of data storage is being considered, one must bear in mind a vital concept: no data processing installation can afford 100 percent security, if indeed there is such a thing.</p> <p data-bbox="521 728 1474 762">Hutt et al., Computer Security Handbook, 2d ed. (Macmillan, 1988), p. 218.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 802 1485 808"/> <p data-bbox="521 846 613 879">18(CC)</p> <p data-bbox="613 917 1414 1056">One hundred percent security cannot be achieved. The most effective systems apply security protection techniques in layers. Each layer of protection diminishes the chances of someone breaking through the barriers.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1096 1425 1165">Hutt et al., Computer Security Handbook, 2d ed. (Macmillan, 1988), pp. 293.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1205 1485 1211"/> <p data-bbox="521 1251 613 1285">18(DD)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1323 1422 1493">Risk analysis is not intended to come up with a plan for absolute security. Indeed, absolute security is not achievable in today's computer's systems. Rather, risk analysis produces a degree of security commensurate with the information to be protected and with the amount of resources to be expended.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1533 1438 1602">Hoffman, Modern Methods for Computer Security and Privacy (Prentice-Hall, 1977), p. 170.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1642 1485 1648"/> <p data-bbox="521 1688 613 1722">18(EF)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1759 1471 1929">No matter how secure you make them, computers can always be broken into given sufficient resources, time, and money. Computers are especially vulnerable because software is complex and we don't always know if there are flaws present that make the task of breaking in easier. Even systems that are certified according to the</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="613 296 1451 401">Department of Defense's so-called Orange Book are vulnerable, especially if they are not administered correctly. Just as six-foot-thick vaults doors don't work if they're not administered properly.</p> <p data-bbox="521 438 1468 506">Garfinkel et al., Practical Unix Security (O'Reilly & Associates, 1991), pp. 13.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 548 1484 554"/> <p data-bbox="521 596 613 632">18(FF)</p> <p data-bbox="613 663 1468 737">Security is a relative, not an absolute, concept and gains in security often come only with penalties in performance.</p> <p data-bbox="521 774 1479 848">Landwehr, Formal Models for Computer Security, ACM Computer Surveys (Sept. 3, 1981), p. 253.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
19.	secure, securely 193.1, 193.11, 193.15, 861.58, 891.1, 683.2, 721.34, 912.8, 912.35	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>19(A)</p> <p>VDE normally employs an integration of <u>cryptographic and other security technologies (e.g. encryption, digital signatures, etc.)</u>, with other technologies</p> <p>'193 patent 8:1-3.</p> <hr/> <p>19(B)</p> <p>Since VDE also employs <u>secure (e.g. encrypted and authenticated)</u> communications when passing information between the participant location (nodes) secure subsystems of a VDE arrangement, important components of a VDE electronic agreement can be reliably enforced with <u>sufficient security (sufficiently trusted) for the intended commercial purposes</u>.</p> <p>'193 patent 45:39-45.</p> <hr/> <p>19(C)</p> <p><u>The degree of overall security of the VDE system is primarily dependent on the degree of tamper resistance and concealment of</u> VDE control process execution and related data storage activities.</p> <p>'193 patent 21:26-29.</p> <hr/> <p>19(D)</p> <p>Because of the VDE <u>security, including use of effective encryption, authentication, digital signaturing, and secure database structures,</u> the records contained within a VDE card arrangement may be accepted as valid transaction records for government and/or corporate recordkeeping requirements.</p> <p>'193 patent 41:37-42.</p> <hr/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>19(E)</p> <p>SPU 500 is enclosed within and protected by a “tamper resistant security barrier” 502. Security barrier 502 separates the secure environment 503 from the rest of the world. It prevents information and processes within the secure environment 503 from being observed, interfered with and leaving except under appropriate secure conditions. Barrier 502 also controls external access to secure resources, processes and information within SPU 500. In one example, tamper resistant security barrier 502 is formed by security features such as encryption, and hardware that detects tampering and/or destroys sensitive information within secure environment 503 when tampering is detected.</p> <p>‘193 patent 59:48-59.</p>
		<p>19(F)</p> <p>VDE 100 stores separately deliverable VDE elements in a secure (e.g., encrypted) database 610 distributed to each VDE electronic appliance 610.</p> <p>‘193 patent 126:6-8.</p>
		<p>19(G)</p> <p>Secure (tamper-resistant) executable code.</p> <p>‘193 patent 126:30-31.</p>
		<p>19(H)</p> <p>In one embodiment, the portable appliance 2600 could support secure (in this instance encrypted and/or authenticated) two-way communications with a retail terminal which may contain a VDE electronic appliance 600 or communicate with a retailer's or third party provider's VDE electronic appliance 600.</p> <p>‘193 patent 233:25-30.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="521 285 586 317">19(I)</p> <p data-bbox="615 354 1458 464">Information could then be automatically “parsed” and routed into <u>securely maintained (for example, encrypted)</u> appropriate database management records within portable appliance 2600.</p> <p data-bbox="521 501 808 533">‘193 patent 233:51-54.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 621 586 653">19(J)</p> <p data-bbox="615 690 1474 795"><u>The level of security and tamper resistance required for trusted SPU hardware processes depends on the commercial requirements of particular markets or market niches, and may vary widely.</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 833 821 865">‘193 patent at 49:59-62.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 953 586 984">19(K)</p> <p data-bbox="615 1022 1451 1163"><u>There are many ways in which a PPE 650 might be compromised. The goal of the security provided by VDE 100 is to reduce the possibility that the system will be compromised, and minimize the adverse effects if it is compromised.</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 1201 805 1232">‘193 patent at 221:2-6.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 1320 586 1352">19(L)</p> <p data-bbox="615 1390 1463 1671"><u>VDE 100 provided by the preferred embodiment has sufficient security to help ensure that it cannot be compromised short of a successful “brute force attack,” and so that the time and cost to succeed in such a “brute force attack” substantially exceeds any value to be derived. In addition, the security provided by VDE 100 compartmentalizes the internal workings of VDE so that a successful “brute force attack” would compromise only a strictly bounded subset of protected information, not the entire system.</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 1709 837 1740">‘193 patent at 199:38-46.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 1829 586 1860">19(M)</p> <p data-bbox="615 1898 1435 1929">VDE supports <u>trusted (sufficiently secure)</u> electronic information</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>distribution and usage control models for both commercial electronic content distribution and data security applications.</p> <p>'193 patent at 16:25-28.</p> <hr/> <p>19(N)</p> <p>Because security may be better/more effectively enforced with the assistance of hardware security features such as those provided by SPU 500 (and because of other factors such as increased performance provided by special purpose circuitry within SPU 500), at least one SPE 503 is preferred for many or most higher security applications. However, in applications where lesser security can be tolerated and/or the cost of an SPU 500 cannot be tolerated, the SPE 503 may be omitted and all secure processing may instead be performed by one or more secure HPEs 655 executing on general purpose CPUs 654.</p> <p>'193 patent at 80:65-81:8.</p> <hr/> <p>19(O)</p> <p>1. A security method comprising:</p> <p>(a) digitally signing a first load module with a first digital signature designating the first load module for use by a first device class;</p> <p>(b) digitally signing a second load module with a second digital signature different from the first digital signature, the second digital signature designating the second load module for use by a second device class having at least one of tamper resistance and security level different from the at least one of tamper resistance and security level of the first device class;</p> <p>(c) distributing the first load module for use by at least one device in the first device class; and</p> <p>(d) distributing the second load module for use by at least one device in the second device class.</p> <p>'721 patent at 21:9-24.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="521 296 591 327">19(P)</p> <p data-bbox="613 365 1474 758"> 34. A protected processing environment comprising: a first tamper resistant barrier having a first security level, a first secure execution space, and at least one arrangement within the first tamper resistant barrier that prevents the first secure execution space from executing the same executable accessed by a second secure execution space having a second tamper resistant barrier with a second security level different from the first security level. </p> <p data-bbox="526 800 824 831">'721 patent at 24:48-56.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 915 591 947">19(Q)</p> <p data-bbox="613 984 1474 1157"> [VDE features] support security techniques that materially increase the time required to "break" a system's integrity. This includes using a collection of techniques that minimizes the damage resulting from comprising some aspect of the security features of the present inventions. </p> <p data-bbox="521 1199 818 1230">'193 patent at 35:59-63.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 1314 591 1346">19(R)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1383 1474 1635"> Fingerprinting electronic content before it is encrypted for transfer to a customer or other user provides information that can be very useful for identifying who received certain content which may have then been distributed or made available in unencrypted form. This information would be useful in tracking who may have "broken" the security of a VDE installation and was illegally making certain electronic content available to others. </p> <p data-bbox="521 1677 802 1709">'193 patent at 38:4-12.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 1793 591 1824">19(S)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1862 1474 1929"> If a content key becomes compromised, the portion of the content encrypted with the key is also compromised until the key "ages" and </p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="613 300 1334 373">expires. If the "aging" process for that key also becomes compromised, then the breach becomes permanent.</p> <p data-bbox="516 405 841 447">'193 patent at 222:49-53.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 478 1490 489"/> <p data-bbox="516 525 597 562">19(T)</p> <p data-bbox="613 594 1481 814">If PPE 650 (or a VDE administrator watching its activities or communicating with it) detects that it has been compromised, it may be updated with an initialization to use new code, keys and new encryption/decryption algorithms. This would limit exposure to VDE objects 300 that existed at the time the encryption scheme was broken.</p> <p data-bbox="516 846 824 888">'193 patent at 223:4-10.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 919 1490 930"/> <p data-bbox="516 961 760 1003"><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p data-bbox="516 1035 597 1077">19(U)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1108 1448 1213">security The protection of valuable assets stored on computer systems or transmitted via computer networks. Computer security involves the following conceptually differentiated areas:</p> <ul data-bbox="662 1255 1448 1728" style="list-style-type: none"> • Authentication (ensuring that users are indeed the persons they claim to be). • Access control (ensuring that users access only those resources and services that they are entitled to access). • Confidentiality (ensuring that transmitted or stored data is not examined by unauthorized persons). • Integrity (ensuring that transmitted or stored data is not altered by unauthorized persons in a way that is not detectable by authorized users). • Nonrepudiation (ensuring that qualified users are not denied access to services that they legitimately expect to receive, and that originators of messages cannot deny that they in fact sent a given message). <p data-bbox="516 1770 1425 1833">Webster's New World Dictionary of Computer Terms, 6th ed. (1997), p. 463.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1875 1490 1885"/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="516 289 1414 321"><u>Citations from Sources Designated by Microsoft under PLR 4-2(b)</u></p> <p data-bbox="516 363 594 394">19(V)</p> <p data-bbox="610 436 1471 541">In common technical usage, however, computer security and communication security generally refer to protection against human misuse, and exclude the protection against malfunctions.</p> <p data-bbox="516 583 1300 615">Neumann, Computer Related Risks (ACM Press, 1995), p. 96.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="516 699 602 730">19(W)</p> <p data-bbox="610 772 1463 877">There is a fifth important attribute of dependability—the <i>security attribute</i>—that cannot be measured easily: the ability of a system to prevent unauthorized access or handling of information.</p> <p data-bbox="516 919 1446 951">Mullender, Distributed Systems, 2nd ed. (Addison-Wesley, 1993), p. 420.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="516 1035 591 1066">19(X)</p> <p data-bbox="610 1108 1442 1171">Furthermore, there is never an absolute sense in which a system is secure or reliable.</p> <p data-bbox="516 1213 1284 1245">Neumann, Computer Related Risks (ACM Press, 1995), p. 2.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="516 1329 591 1360">19(Y)</p> <p data-bbox="610 1402 1458 1644"><u>The fundamental purpose of security is to minimize the risk of loss from (1) physical damage or destruction, (2) human errors and omissions, and (3) theft or unauthorized disclosure. That purpose is best fulfilled by effective loss-prevention efforts. Loss-prevention efforts involve the identification and assessment of risks to capital, human, informational, and technological assets, and the development of suitable and cost-feasible countermeasures.</u></p> <p data-bbox="516 1686 1455 1717">Hutt et al., Computer Security Handbook, 2d ed. (Macmillan, 1988), p. 75.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="516 1801 586 1833">19(Z)</p> <p data-bbox="610 1875 1471 1938"><u>Total software security is no more attainable than is perfect security in any other area. A highly skilled programmer can almost</u></p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>always penetrate software safeguards written by another programmer. Of course, the same can be said for attorneys; an unprincipled lawyer can usually get around protections in a contract written by an-other lawyer. Yet contracts continue to be written, and, for the most part, they are effective. Computer software security routines can also be effective most of the time. A security procedure does not have to be all-encompassing. If it provides reasonable protection at an acceptable cost, it is certainly worthwhile. The basic consideration is one of degree—how important are specific elements of data and software, and how important is their security. Some data require very little security. For example, a software library containing programs that are similar to those found in many other computer installations does not require elaborate security protection against theft. On the other hand, proprietary programs and sensitive data require extensive security. A data base containing payroll information requires stringent security procedures to maintain its confidentiality.</p> <p>Hutt et al., Computer Security Handbook, 2d ed. (Macmillan, 1988), p. 201.</p> <hr/> <p>19(AA)</p> <p>Regardless of which form of data storage is being considered, one must bear in mind a vital concept: no data processing installation can afford 100 percent security—if indeed there is such a thing.</p> <p>Hutt et al., Computer Security Handbook, 2d ed. (Macmillan, 1988), p. 218.</p> <hr/> <p>19(BB)</p> <p>One hundred percent security cannot be achieved. The most effective systems apply security protection techniques in layers. Each layer of protection diminishes the chances of someone breaking through the barriers.</p> <p>Hutt et al., Computer Security Handbook, 2d ed. (Macmillan, 1988), pp. 293.</p> <hr/> <p>19(CC)</p> <p>Risk analysis is not intended to come up with a plan for absolute security. Indeed, absolute security is not achievable in today's</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="613 289 1421 399">computer systems Rather, risk analysis produces a degree of security commensurate with the information to be protected and with the amount of resources to be expended.</p> <p data-bbox="521 436 1448 510">Hoffman, Modern Methods for Computer Security and Privacy (Prentice-Hall, 1977), p. 170.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 546 1485 556"/> <p data-bbox="521 590 617 625">19(DD)</p> <p data-bbox="613 661 1481 945">No matter how secure you make them, computers can always be broken into given sufficient resources, time, and money. Computers are especially vulnerable because software is complex and we don't always know if there are flaws present that make the task of breaking in easier. Even systems that are certified according to the Department of Defense's so-called Orange Book are vulnerable, especially if they are not administered correctly. Just as six-foot-thick vaults doors don't work if they're not administered properly.</p> <p data-bbox="521 982 1464 1056">Garfinkel et al., Practical Unix Security (O'Reilly & Associates, 1991), pp. 13.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1092 1485 1102"/> <p data-bbox="521 1136 613 1171">19(EF)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1207 1464 1276">Security is a relative, not an absolute, concept, and gains in security often come only with penalties in performance.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1314 1481 1388">Landwehr, Formal Models for Computer Security, ACM Computer Surveys (Sept. 3, 1981), p. 253.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
20.	secure container 912.35, 861.58, 683.2	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>20(A)</p> <p>The "container" concept is a convenient metaphor used to give a name to the collection of elements required to make use of content or to perform an administrative-type activity. Container 302 typically includes identifying information, control structures and content (e.g., a property or administrative data). The term "container" is often (e.g., Bento/OpenDoc and OLE) used to describe a collection of information stored on a computer system's secondary storage system(s) or accessible to a computer system over a communications network on a "server's" secondary storage system. The "container" 302 provided by the preferred embodiment is not so limited or restricted. In VDE 100, there is no requirement that this information is stored together, received at the same time, updated at the same time, used for only a single object, or be owned by the same entity. Rather, in VDE 100 the container concept is extended and generalized to include real-time content and/or online interactive content passed to an electronic appliance over a cable, by broadcast, or communicated by other electronic communication means.</p> <p>'193 patent 127:30-49.</p> <hr/> <p>20(B)</p> <p>VDE, in its preferred embodiment, employs object software technology and uses object technology to form "containers" for delivery of information that is (at least in part) encrypted or otherwise secured. These containers may contain electronic content products or other electronic information and some or all of their associated permissions (control) information. These container objects may be distributed along pathways involving content providers and/or content users. They may be securely moved among nodes of a Virtual Distribution Environment (VDE) arrangement, which nodes operate VDE foundation software and execute control methods to enact electronic information usage control and/or administration models. The containers delivered through use of the preferred embodiment of the present invention may be employed both for distributing VDE control instructions (information) and/or to encapsulate and electronically distribute content that has been at least partially secured.</p> <p>'193 patent 13:54-14:4.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="521 296 597 327">20(C)</p> <p data-bbox="613 363 1484 684">Figure 88 illustrates secure electronic container 302 as an attaché case handcuffed to the secure delivery person's wrist. <u>Once again, container is shown as a physical thing for purposes of illustration only -- in the example it is preferably electronic rather than physical and comprises digital information having a well-defined structure (see Figure 5A). Special mathematical techniques known as "cryptography" can be used to make electronic container 302 secure so that only intended recipient 4056 can open the container and access the electronic document (or other item) 4054 it contains.</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 726 813 758">'683 patent 15:61-16:4.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 793 1487 804"/> <p data-bbox="521 842 597 873">20(D)</p> <p data-bbox="613 909 1484 1304">The Figure 5A example shows items "within" and enclosed by container 302. However, <u>container 302 may "contain" items without those items actually being stored within the container. For example, the container 302 may reference items that are available elsewhere such as in other containers at remote sites. Container 302 may reference items available at different times or only during limited times. Some items may be too large to store within container 302. Items may, for example, be delivered to the user in the form of a "live feed" of video at a certain time. Even then, the container 302 "contains" the live feed (by reference) in this example.</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 1346 789 1377">'193 patent 58:48-58.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1413 1487 1423"/> <p data-bbox="521 1461 597 1493">20(E)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1528 1484 1919">The term "container" is often (e.g., Bento/OpenDoc and OLE) used to describe a collection of information stored on a computer system's secondary storage system(s) or accessible to a computer system over a communications network on a "server's" secondary storage system. <u>The "container" 302 provided by the preferred embodiment is not so limited or restricted. In VDE 100, there is no requirement that this information is stored together, received at the same time, updated at the same time, used for only a single object, or be owned by the same entity. Rather, in VDE 100 the container concept is extended and generalized to include real-time content and/or online interactive content passed to an electronic appliance</u></p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="618 296 1422 363">over a cable, by broadcast, or communicated by other electronic communication means.</p> <p data-bbox="618 401 1479 831">Thus, the "complete" VDE container 302 or logical object structure 800 may not exist at the user's location (or any other location, for that matter) at any one time. The "logical object" may exist over a particular period of time (or periods of time), rather than all at once. This concept includes the notion of a "virtual container" where important container elements may exist either as a plurality of locations and/or over a sequence of time periods (which may or may not overlap). Of course, VDE 100 containers can also be stored with all required control structures and content together. This represents a continuum: from all content and control structures present in a single container to no locally accessible content or container specific control structures.</p> <p data-bbox="524 873 808 905">'193 patent 127:35-62.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="524 951 594 982">20(F)</p> <p data-bbox="618 1024 1430 1125">In order to improve performance, the containers themselves may remain at the users' sites, and only the encrypted contents transmitted between the participants.</p> <p data-bbox="524 1167 760 1199">'683 patent 53:3-5.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="524 1283 594 1314">20(G)</p> <p data-bbox="618 1356 1471 1707">In more detail, the logical object structure 800 provided by the preferred embodiment includes a public (or unencrypted) header 802 that identifies the object and may also identify one or more owners of rights in the object and/or one or more distributors of the object. Private (or encrypted) header 804 may include a part or all of the information in the public header and further, in the preferred embodiment, will include additional data for validating and identifying the object 300 when a user attempts to register as a user of the object with a service clearinghouse, VDE administrator, or an SPU 500. Alternatively, information identifying....</p> <p data-bbox="524 1749 808 1780">'193 patent 128:11-21.</p> <hr/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="516 300 597 331">20(H)</p> <p data-bbox="610 369 1435 441">Third party go-between can authenticate an item by, for example, opening (e.g. decrypting content) one or more containers</p> <p data-bbox="516 478 773 510">'683 patent 9:59-61.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 552 1479 556"/> <p data-bbox="516 598 751 630"><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p data-bbox="516 667 584 699">20(I)</p> <p data-bbox="610 737 1463 808">container <i>n.</i> 1. In OLE terminology, a file containing linked or embedded objects. See also OLE. 2. In SGML, an element that has</p> <p data-bbox="610 846 1409 917">content as opposed to one consisting solely of the tag name and attributes.</p> <p data-bbox="516 955 1425 987">Microsoft Computer Dictionary, 3d, ed. (Microsoft Press, 1997), p. 115.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1024 1479 1029"/> <p data-bbox="516 1071 584 1102">20(J)</p> <p data-bbox="610 1140 1471 1642">In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, an application program that creates a compound document controls the manipulation of linked or embedded data generated by another application. In object-oriented parlance, this data is referred to as an object. (The reference Budd, T., "An Introduction to Object-Oriented Programming," Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Inc., 1991, provides an introduction to object-oriented concepts and terminology.) An object that is either linked or embedded into a compound document is "contained" within the document. Also, a compound document is referred to as a "container" object and the objects contained within a compound document are referred to as "contained" or "containee" objects. Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, the scheduling data 102 and budgeting data 103 are containee objects and the compound document 101 is a container object.</p> <p data-bbox="516 1680 849 1711">USP 5,634,019 at 7:34-49.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
21.	tamper resistance 721.1	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>21(A)</p> <p>Maintaining shared secrets (e.g., cryptographic keys) within a tamper-resistant enclosure that the owner of the electronic appliance cannot easily tamper with.</p> <p>'721 patent at 4:40-42.</p> <hr/> <p>21(B)</p> <p>SPU 500 is enclosed within and protected by a "tamper resistant security barrier" 502. Security barrier 502 separates the secure environment 503 from the rest of the world. It prevents information and processes within the secure environment 503 from being observed, interfered with and leaving except under appropriate secure conditions. Barrier 502 also controls external access to secure resources, processes and information within SPU 500. In one example, tamper-resistant security barrier 502 is formed by security features such as "encryption," and hardware that detects tampering and/or destroys sensitive information within secure environment 503 when tampering is detected.</p> <p>'193 patent at 59:48-59.</p> <hr/> <p><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p>21(C)</p> <p>To evaluate the results of physically protecting portions of the system, the concept of a tamper-resistant module (TRM) is introduced. All information contained within a TRM is protected from disclosure and undetected modification in the following sense. As long as the TRM is intact, data inside the module cannot be discerned or modified by an attacker and if the TRM is breached the sensitive data within is destroyed (erased). The implementation of TRMs will vary considerably depending on the value of the external software being protected and the perceived sophistication of potential attackers.</p> <p>Kent, Protecting Externally Supplied Software in Small Computers, Doctoral Thesis (Sept. 22, 1980), p. PA00000363.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="521 289 597 321">21(D)</p> <p data-bbox="613 359 1479 575"> <u>Tamper-resistant software is software which is resistant to observation and modification.</u> It can be trusted/ within certain bounds/ to operate as intended even in the presence of a malicious attack. Our approach has been to classify attacks into three categories and then to develop a series of software design principles that allow a scaled response to those threats. </p> <p data-bbox="521 617 1393 680">Aucsmith, Tamper Resistant Software: An Implementation (1996), p. PA00002323.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 722 1485 730"/> <p data-bbox="521 768 597 800">21(E)</p> <p data-bbox="613 837 1438 974"> <u>Tamper-resistance ensures proper operation of a program and prevents extraction of secret data and abuse of the program.</u> Moreover tamper-resistance enables a vendor to enforce his own conditions upon users. </p> <p data-bbox="521 1016 1419 1163">Mambo et al., A Tentative Approach to Constructing Tamper-Resistant Software, School of Information Science, Japan Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, 1-1 Asahidai Tatsunokuchi Nomi, Ishikawa (1997), p. PA00005363.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
22.	tamper resistant barrier 721.34	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>22(A)</p> <p>SPU 500 is enclosed within and protected by a “tamper resistant security barrier” 502. Security barrier 502 separates the secure environment 503 from the rest of the world. It prevents information and processes within the secure environment 503 from being observed, interfered with and leaving except under appropriate secure conditions. Barrier 502 also controls external access to secure resources, processes and information within SPU 500. In one example, tamper resistant security barrier 502 is formed by security features such as “encryption,” and hardware that detects tampering and/or destroys sensitive information within secure environment 503 when tampering is detected.</p> <p>‘193 patent 59:48-59.</p> <hr/> <p>22(B)</p> <p>HPEs 655 may (as shown in Figure 10) be provided with a software-based tamper resistant barrier 674 that makes them more secure. Such a software-based tamper resistant barrier 674 may be created by software executing on general-purpose CPU 654. Such a “secure” HPE 655 can be used by ROS 602 to execute processes that, while still needing security, may not require the degree of security provided by SPU 500. This can be especially beneficial in architectures providing both an SPE 503 and an HPE 655. The SPU 502 may be used to perform all truly secure processing, whereas one or more HPEs 655 may be used to provide additional secure (albeit possibly less secure than the SPE) processing using host processor or other general purpose resources that may be available within an electronic appliance 600. Any service may be provided by such a secure HPE 655. In the preferred embodiment, certain aspects of “channel processing” appears to be a candidate that could be readily exported from SPE 503 to HPE 655.</p> <p>The software-based tamper resistant barrier 674 provided by HPE 655 may be provided, for example, by: introducing time checks and/or code modifications to complicate the process of stepping through code comprising a portion of kernel 688a and/or a portion of component assemblies 690 using a debugger; using a map of defects on a storage device (e.g., a hard disk, memory card, etc.) to form internal test values to impede moving and/or copying HPE 655 to other electronic appliances 600; using kernel code that contains</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>false branches and other complications in flow of control to disguise internal processes to some degree from disassembly or other efforts to discover details of processes; using "self-generating" code (based on the output of a co-sine transform, for example) such that detailed and/or complete instruction sequences are not stored explicitly on storage devices and/or in active memory but rather are generated as needed; using code that "shuffles" memory locations used for data values based on operational parameters to complicate efforts to manipulate such values; using any software and/or hardware memory management resources of electronic appliance 600 to "protect" the operation of HPE 655 from other processes, functions, etc. Although such a software-based tamper resistant barrier 674 may provide a fair degree of security, it typically will not be as secure as the hardware-based tamper resistant barrier 502 provided (at least in part) by SPU 500.</p> <p>'193 patent 80:22-65.</p> <hr/> <p>22(C)</p> <p>Protected execution spaces such as protected processing environments can be programmed or otherwise conditioned to accept only those load modules or other executables bearing a digital signature/certificate of an accredited (or particular) verifying authority. Tamper resistant barriers may be used to protect this programming or other conditioning.</p> <p>'721 patent 5:1-6.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
23.	<p>use</p> <p>912.8, 912.35, 861.58, 193.19, 891.1, 683.2, 721.1</p>	<p><u>Extrinsic Sources</u></p> <p>23(A)</p> <p>use v. used, us-ing, us-es. <i>tr.</i> 1. To put into service or apply for a purpose; employ. 2. To avail oneself of; practice: <i>use caution</i>. 3. To conduct oneself toward; treat or handle: "<i>the peace offering of a man who once used you unkindly</i>" (Laurence Sterne). 4. To seek or achieve an end by means of; exploit: <i>used their highly placed friends to gain access to the president; felt he was being used by seekers of favor</i>. 5. To take or consume; partake of: <i>She rarely used alcohol</i>. –<i>intr.</i> (yoos, yoost). Used in the past tense followed by <i>to</i> in order to indicate a former state, habitual practice, or custom: <i>Mail service used to be faster</i>. use (yoos). <i>n.</i> 1. a. The act of using; the application or employment of something for a purpose: <i>with the use of a calculator; skilled in the use of the bow and arrow</i>. b. The condition or fact of being used: <i>a chair in regular use</i>. 2. The manner of using; usage: <i>learned the proper use of power tools</i>. 3. a. The permission, privilege, or benefit of using something: <i>gave us the use of their summerhouse</i>. b. The power or ability to use something: <i>lost the use of one arm</i>. 4. The need or occasion to use or employ: <i>have no use for these old clothes</i>. 5. The quality of being suitable or adaptable to an end; usefulness: <i>tried to be of use in the kitchen</i>. 6. A purpose for which something is used: <i>a tool with several uses; a pretty bowl, but of what use is it?</i> 7. Gain or advantage; good: <i>There's no use in discussing it. What's the use?</i> 8. Accustomed or usual procedure or practice. 9. <i>Law.</i> a. Enjoyment of property, as by occupying or exercising it. b. The benefit or profit of lands and tenements of which the legal title and possession are vested in another. c. The arrangement establishing the equitable right to such benefits and profits. 10. A liturgical form practiced in a particular church, ecclesiastical district, or community. 11. <i>Obsolete.</i> Usual occurrence or experience. –phrasal verb. use up. To consume completely: <i>used up all our money</i>. [Middle English <i>usen</i>, from Old French <i>user</i>, from Vulgar Latin <i>*usare</i>, frequentative of Latin <i>uti</i>.]</p> <p>SYNONYM: <i>use, employ, utilize.</i> These verbs mean to avail oneself of someone or something in order to make him, her, or it useful, functional, or beneficial. To <i>use</i> is to put into service or apply for a purpose: <i>uses a hearing aid; used the press secretary as spokesperson for the administration; using a stick to stir the paint.</i> <i>Employ</i> is often interchangeable with <i>use</i>: <i>She employed her education to maximum advantage.</i> Unlike <i>use</i>, however, the term can denote engaging or maintaining the services of another or putting another to work: "<i>When men are employed, they are best</i></p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p><i>contented"</i> (Benjamin Franklin). <i>Utilize</i> is especially appropriate in the narrower sense of making something profitable or of finding new and practical uses for it: <i>In the 19th century waterpower was widely utilized to generate electricity.</i> See also Synonyms at habit.</p> <p>American Heritage Dictionary, 3d ed. (Houghton Mifflin, 1992), p. 1966.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
24.	virtual distribution environment 900.155	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>24(A)</p> <p>VDE provides a secure, distributed electronic transaction management system for controlling the distribution and/or other usage of electronically provided and/or stored information.</p> <p>'193 patent at 9:36-39; '900 patent at 9:33-36.</p> <hr/> <p>24(B)</p> <p>Electronic appliances such as computers employed in accordance with the present invention help to ensure that information is accessed and used only in authorized ways, and maintain the integrity, availability, and/or confidentiality of the information. Secure subsystems used with such electronic appliances provide a distributed virtual distribution environment (VDE) that may enforce a secure chain of handling and control, for example, to control and/or meter or otherwise monitor use of electronically stored or disseminated information. Such a virtual distribution environment may be used to protect rights of various participants in electronic commerce and other electronic or electronic-facilitated transactions.</p> <p>'900 patent at Abstract.</p> <hr/> <p>24(C)</p> <p>Figure 1 shows a "Virtual Distribution Environment" ("VDE") 100 that may be provided in accordance with this invention. In Figure 1, an information utility 200 connects to communications means 202 such as telephone or cable TV lines for example. Telephone or cable TV lines 202 may be part of an "electronic highway" that carries electronic information from place to place. Lines 202 connect information utility 200 to other people such as for example a consumer 208, an office 210, a video production studio 204, and a publishing house 214. Each of the people connected to information utility 200 may be called a "VDE participant" because they can participate in transactions occurring within the virtual distribution environment 100.</p> <p>Almost any sort of transaction you can think of can be supported by virtual distribution environment 100. A few of many examples of</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>transactions that can be supported by virtual distribution environment 100 include:</p> <p>home banking and electronic payments;</p> <p>electronic legal contracts;</p> <p>distribution of "content" such as electronic printed matter, video, audio, images and computer programs; and</p> <p>secure communication of private information such as medical records and financial information.</p> <p>Virtual distribution environment 100 is "virtual" because it does not require many of the physical "things" that used to be necessary to protect rights, ensure reliable and predictable distribution, and ensure proper compensation to content creators and distributors. For example, in the past, information was distributed on records or disks that were difficult to copy. In the past, private or secret content was distributed in sealed envelopes or locked briefcases delivered by courier. To ensure appropriate compensation, consumers received goods and services only after they handed cash over to a seller. Although information utility 200 may deliver information by transferring physical "things" such as electronic storage media, the virtual distribution environment 100 facilitates a completely electronic "chain of handling and control."</p> <p>'193 patent at 52:66-53:37; '900 patent 53:39-54:10.</p> <hr/> <p>24(D)</p> <p>Because security may be better/more effectively enforced with the assistance of hardware security features such as those provided by SPU 500 (and because of other factors such as increased performance provided by special purpose circuitry within SPU 500), at least one SPE 503 is preferred for many or most higher security applications. However, in applications where lesser security can be tolerated and/or the cost of an SPU 500 cannot be tolerated, the SPE 503 may be omitted and all secure processing may instead be performed by one or more secure HPEs 655 executing on general-purpose CPUs 654.</p> <p>'193 patent 80:65-67-81:8.</p> <hr/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="521 289 597 323">24(E)</p> <p data-bbox="613 359 1479 684">An end user may make use of credit and/or currency securely stored within the end user's VDE installation secure subsystem to pay for charges related to use of VDE content received from the repository, and/or the user may maintain a secure credit and/or currency account remotely at the repository, including a "virtual" repository where payment is made for the receipt of such content by an end user. This later approach may provide greater assurance for payment to the repository and/or content providers <u>particularly if the end user has only an HPE based secure subsystem.</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 720 1133 753">'193 patent at 291:39-49; '900 patent 316:35-45.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 793 1484 802"/> <p data-bbox="521 840 597 873">24(F)</p> <p data-bbox="613 909 980 942">Large Organization Example</p> <p data-bbox="613 978 1474 1157">In a somewhat more general example, suppose an organization (e.g., a corporation or government department) with thousands of employees and numerous offices disposed throughout a large geographic area wishes to exercise control over distribution of information which belongs to said organization (or association).</p> <p data-bbox="521 1192 1133 1226">'193 patent at 277:26-32; '900 patent 302:17-24.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1266 1484 1274"/> <p data-bbox="521 1312 597 1346">24(G)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1381 846 1415">User Environment</p> <p data-bbox="613 1451 1458 1776">In an organization (or association) such as that described above, users may utilize a variety of electronic appliances 600 for processing and managing documents. This may include personal computers, both networked and otherwise, powerful single-user workstations, and servers or mainframe computers. To provide support for the control information described in this example, each electronic appliance that participates in use and management of VDE-protected documents may be enhanced with a <u>VDE secure subsystem supporting an SPE 503 and/or HPE 655.</u></p> <p data-bbox="613 1812 1446 1919"><u>In some organizations where the threats to secure operation are relatively low, an HPE 655 may suffice. In other organizations (e.g., government defense), it may be necessary to employ an SPE</u></p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="618 285 1484 506">503 in all situations where VDE-protected documents are processed. The choice of enhancement environment and technology may be different in different of the organization. Even if different types of PPE 650 are used within an organization to serve different requirements, they may be compatible and may operate on the same types (or subsets of types) of documents.</p> <p data-bbox="527 541 1133 575">'193 patent at 278:45-65; '900 patent 303:40-61.</p> <hr data-bbox="527 611 1484 619"/> <p data-bbox="527 659 602 693">24(H)</p> <p data-bbox="618 728 1484 1297">HPEs 655 may (as shown in Figure 10) be provided with a software-based tamper resistant barrier 674 that makes them more secure. Such a software-based tamper resistant barrier 674 may be created by software executing on general-purpose CPU 654. Such a "secure" HPE 655 can be used by ROS 602 to execute processes that, while still needing security, may not require the degree of security provided by SPU 500. This can be especially beneficial in architectures providing both an SPE 503 and an HPE 655. The SPU 502 may be used to perform all truly secure processing, whereas one or more HPEs 655 may be used to provide additional secure (albeit possibly less secure than the SPE) processing using host processor or other general purpose resources that may be available within an electronic appliance 600. Any service may be provided by such a secure HPE 655. In the preferred embodiment, certain aspects of "channel processing" appears to be a candidate that could be readily exported from SPE 503 to HPE 655.</p> <p data-bbox="618 1335 1484 1944">The software-based tamper resistant barrier 674 provided by HPE 655 may be provided, for example, by: introducing time checks and/or code modifications to complicate the process of stepping through code comprising a portion of kernel 688a and/or a portion of component assemblies 690 using a debugger; using a map of defects on a storage device (e.g., a hard disk, memory card, etc.) to form internal test values to impede moving and/or copying HPE 655 to other electronic appliances 600; using kernel code that contains false branches and other complications in flow of control to disguise internal processes to some degree from disassembly or other efforts to discover details of processes; using "self-generating" code (based on the output of a co-sine transform, for example) such that detailed and/or complete instruction sequences are not stored explicitly on storage devices and/or in active memory but rather are generated as needed; using code that "shuffles" memory locations used for data values based on operational parameters to complicate efforts to manipulate such values; using any software and/or hardware</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>memory management resources of electronic appliance 600 to “protect” the operation of HPE 655 from other processes, functions, etc. Although such a software-based tamper-resistant barrier 674 may provide a fair degree of security, it typically will not be as secure as the hardware-based tamper-resistant barrier 502 provided (at least in part) by SPU 500.</p> <p>‘193 patent 80:22-65.</p> <hr/> <p>24(I)</p> <p>VDE supplies an efficient, largely transparent, low cost and sufficiently secure system (supporting both hardware, software and software-only models).</p> <p>‘193 patent at 9:11-13; ‘900 patent 9:8-10.</p> <hr/> <p>24(J)</p> <p>10. A method as in claim 1 in which said steps of receiving, providing, performing and producing occur within a Virtual Distribution Environment.</p> <p>11. A system as in claim 2 in which said first location and said second location are contained within a Virtual Distribution Environment.</p> <p>12. A system as in claim 3 in which said first location and said second location are contained within a Virtual Distribution Environment.</p> <p>13. A system as in claim 6 in which said protected processing environment is contained within a Virtual Distribution Environment.</p> <p>14. A method as in claim 9 in which said first location and said second location are contained within a Virtual Distribution Environment.</p> <p>USP 5,949,876 at 320:14-28.</p> <hr/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="521 289 597 321">24(K)</p> <p data-bbox="613 359 1471 468">The level of security and tamper resistance required for trusted SPU hardware processes depends on the commercial requirements of particular markets or market niches, and may vary widely.</p> <p data-bbox="521 506 818 537">'193 patent at 49:59-62.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 625 597 657">24(L)</p> <p data-bbox="613 695 1446 835">There are many ways in which a PPE 650 might be compromised. The goal of the security provided by VDE 100 is to reduce the possibility that the system will be compromised, and minimize the adverse effects if it is compromised.</p> <p data-bbox="521 873 802 905">'193 patent at 221:2-6.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 993 602 1024">24(M)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1062 1463 1346">VDE 100 provided by the preferred embodiment has sufficient security to help ensure that it cannot be compromised short of a successful "brute force attack," and so that the time and cost to succeed in such a "brute force attack" substantially exceeds any value to be derived. In addition, the security provided by VDE 100 compartmentalizes the internal workings of VDE so that a successful "brute force attack" would compromise only a strictly bounded subset of protected information, not the entire system.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1383 834 1415">'193 patent at 199:38-46.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 1503 597 1535">24(N)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1572 1430 1675">VDE supports trusted (sufficiently secure) electronic information distribution and usage control models for both commercial electronic content distribution and data security applications.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1713 818 1745">'193 patent at 16:25-28.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 1833 597 1864">24(O)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1902 1214 1934">Employing VDE as a general purpose electronic</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="613 289 1474 615"><u>transaction/distribution control system</u> allows users to maintain a single transaction management control arrangement on each of their computers, networks, communication nodes, and/or other electronic appliances. Such a general purpose system can serve the needs of many electronic transaction management applications without requiring distinct, different installations for different purposes. As a result, users of VDE can avoid the confusion and expense and other inefficiencies of different, limited purpose transaction control applications for each different content and/or business model.</p> <p data-bbox="516 653 1127 684">'193 patent at 11:38-49; '900 patent at 11:36-47.</p> <hr data-bbox="509 724 1481 730"/> <p data-bbox="516 768 589 800">24(P)</p> <p data-bbox="613 837 1474 1014">[VDE features] support <u>security techniques that materially increase the time required to "break" a system's integrity</u>. This includes using a collection of techniques that minimizes the damage resulting from comprising some aspect of the security features of the present inventions.</p> <p data-bbox="516 1052 808 1083">'193 patent at 35:59-63</p> <hr data-bbox="509 1123 1481 1129"/> <p data-bbox="516 1169 589 1201">24(Q)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1239 1474 1486">Fingerprinting electronic content before it is encrypted for transfer to a customer or other user provides information that can be very useful for identifying who received certain content which may have then been distributed or made available in unencrypted form. <u>This information would be useful in tracking who may have "broken" the security of a VDE installation and was illegally making certain electronic content available to others.</u></p> <p data-bbox="516 1524 792 1556">'193 patent at 38:4-12</p> <hr data-bbox="509 1596 1481 1602"/> <p data-bbox="516 1642 589 1673">24(R)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1711 1474 1854">If a content key becomes compromised, <u>the portion of the content encrypted with the key is also compromised until the key "ages" and expires. If the "aging" process for that key also becomes compromised, then the breach becomes permanent.</u></p> <p data-bbox="516 1892 829 1923">'193 patent at 222:49-53.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="521 289 591 321">24(S)</p> <p data-bbox="613 359 1474 573">If PPE 650 (or a VDE administrator watching its activities or communicating with it) detects that it has been compromised, it may be updated with an initialization to use new code, keys and new encryption/decryption algorithms. This would limit exposure to VDE objects 300 that existed at the time the encryption scheme was broken.</p> <p data-bbox="521 615 818 646">'93 patent at 223:4-10.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 730 1409 762"><u>Citations from Sources Designated by Microsoft under PLR 4-2(b)</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 804 591 835">24(T)</p> <p data-bbox="613 873 1442 940">Furthermore, there is never an absolute sense in which a system is secure or reliable.</p> <p data-bbox="521 982 1284 1014">Neumann, Computer Related Risks (ACM Press, 1995), p. 2.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 1098 591 1129">24(U)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1167 1458 1413">The fundamental purpose of security is to minimize the risk of loss from (1) physical damage or destruction, (2) human errors and omissions, and (3) theft or unauthorized disclosure. That purpose is best fulfilled by effective loss-prevention efforts. Loss-prevention efforts involve the identification and assessment of risks to capital, human, informational, and technological assets, and the development of suitable and cost-feasible countermeasures.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1455 1458 1486">Hutt et al., Computer Security Handbook, 2d ed. (Macmillan, 1988), p. 75.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="521 1570 591 1602">24(V)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1640 1474 1923">Total software security is no more attainable than is perfect security in any other area. A highly skilled programmer can almost always penetrate software safeguards written by another programmer. Of course, the same can be said for attorneys; an unprincipled lawyer can usually get around protections in a contract written by an-other lawyer. Yet contracts continue to be written, and, for the most part, they are effective. Computer software security routines can also be effective most of the time. A</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="618 279 1479 674"> security procedure does not have to be all-encompassing, if it provides reasonable protection at an acceptable cost it is certainly worthwhile. The basic consideration is one of degree—how important are specific elements of data and software, and how important is their security. Some data require very little security. For example, a software library containing programs that are similar to those found in many other computer installations does not require elaborate security protection against theft. On the other hand, proprietary programs and sensitive data require extensive security. A data base containing payroll information requires stringent security procedures to maintain its confidentiality. </p> <p data-bbox="521 716 1479 747">Hutt et al., Computer Security Handbook, 2d ed. (Macmillan, 1988), p. 201.</p> <hr data-bbox="518 785 1487 793"/> <p data-bbox="521 831 610 863">24(W)</p> <p data-bbox="618 905 1446 1003"> Regardless of which form of data storage is being considered, one must bear in mind a vital concept: no data processing installation can afford 100 percent security—if indeed there is such a thing. </p> <p data-bbox="521 1045 1479 1077">Hutt et al., Computer Security Handbook, 2d ed. (Macmillan, 1988), p. 218.</p> <hr data-bbox="518 1115 1487 1123"/> <p data-bbox="521 1161 602 1192">24(X)</p> <p data-bbox="618 1234 1422 1371"> One hundred percent security cannot be achieved. The most effective systems apply security protection techniques in layers. Each layer of protection diminishes the chances of someone breaking through the barriers. </p> <p data-bbox="521 1413 1430 1476">Hutt et al., Computer Security Handbook, 2d ed. (Macmillan, 1988), pp. 293.</p> <hr data-bbox="518 1514 1487 1522"/> <p data-bbox="521 1564 602 1596">24(Y)</p> <p data-bbox="618 1638 1430 1812"> Risk analysis is not intended to come up with a plan for absolute security. Indeed, absolute security is not achievable in today's computer systems. Rather, risk analysis produces a degree of security commensurate with the information to be protected and with the amount of resources to be expended. </p> <p data-bbox="521 1854 1446 1917">Hoffman, Modern Methods for Computer Security and Privacy (Prentice-Hall, 1977), p. 170.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="516 285 594 317">24(Z)</p> <p data-bbox="613 352 1479 642"> No matter how secure you make them, computers can always be broken into given sufficient resources, time, and money. Computers are especially vulnerable because software is complex and we don't always know if there are flaws present that make the task of breaking in easier. Even systems that are certified according to the Department of Defense's so-called Orange Book are vulnerable, especially if they are not administered correctly. Just as six-foot-thick vaults doors don't work if they're not administered properly. </p> <p data-bbox="516 680 1463 747">Garfinkel et al., Practical Unix Security (O'Reilly & Associates, 1991), pp. 13.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 789 1479 800"/> <p data-bbox="516 835 617 867">24(AA)</p> <p data-bbox="613 903 1463 970"> Security is a relative, not an absolute, concept, and gains in security often come only with penalties in performance. </p> <p data-bbox="516 1008 1474 1075">Landwehr, Formal Models for Computer Security, ACM Computer Surveys (Sept. 3, 1981), p. 253.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1117 1479 1127"/> <p data-bbox="516 1163 695 1194"><u>File Histories</u></p> <p data-bbox="516 1232 612 1264">24(BB)</p> <ol data-bbox="613 1302 1446 1369" style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. § 121: <p data-bbox="613 1407 1455 1474">Group I . . . drawn to a secure component-based operating process, classified in Classes 380, subclass 25.</p> <p data-bbox="613 1512 1377 1579">Group II. . . drawn to method(s) for managing a resource or operating, classified in Class 380, subclass 4.</p> <p data-bbox="613 1617 1422 1684">Group III. . . drawn to a secure method, classified in Class 380, subclass 3.</p> <p data-bbox="613 1722 1365 1789">Group IV. . . drawn to [a] method of negotiating electronic contracts, classified in Class 364, subclass 401.</p> <p data-bbox="613 1827 1455 1894">Group V. . . drawn to methods of auditing a resource, classified in Class 364, subclass 406.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="613 323 1401 396"><u>The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:</u></p> <p data-bbox="613 436 1479 827">2. Inventions of Groups I-V are related as subcombinations disclosed as usable together in a single combination. The subcombinations are distinct from each other if they are shown to be separately usable. In the instant case, invention of Group I has separate utility such as protecting executable code from computer viruses. Invention of Group II has separate utility such as a computer network administration. Invention of Group III has separate utility such as protection of software. Invention of Group IV has separate utility such as a contract bidding procedure. Invention of Group V has separate utility such as auditing pay television. . . .</p> <p data-bbox="613 867 1471 1008">3. Because <u>these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art</u> as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.</p> <p data-bbox="613 1047 1471 1188">4. Because <u>these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art because of their recognized divergent subject matter</u>, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.</p> <p data-bbox="518 1228 1446 1329">'193 File History, 9/25/96 Office Action, pp. 2-3 (a complete copy of this document is attached to the Declaration of Douglas K. Derwin In Support of InterTrust's Claim Construction Position).</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence								
25.	193.1: "a budget specifying the number of copies which can be made of said digital file"	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>25(A)</p> <p>Traveling objects can also be used to facilitate "moving" an object from one electronic appliance 600 to another. A user could move a traveling object, with its incorporated one or more permission records 808 from a desktop computer, for example, to his notebook computer. A traveling object might register its user within itself and thereafter only be useable by that one user. A traveling object might maintain separate budget information, one for the basic distribution budget record, and another for the "active" distribution budget record of the registered user. In this way, the object could be copied and passed to another potential user, and then could be a portable object for that user.</p> <p>'193 patent at 133:39-50.</p> <hr/> <p>25(B)</p> <p>Meters and budgets are perhaps among the most common data structures in VDE 100. They are used to count and record events, and also to limit events. The data structures for each meter and budget are determined by the content provider or a distributor/redistributor authorized to change the information. Meters and budgets, however, generally have common information stored in a common header format (e.g., user ID, site ID and related identification information).</p> <p>The content provider or distributor/redistributor may specify data structures for each meter and budget UDE. Although these data structures vary depending upon the particular application, some are more common than others. The following table lists some of the more commonly occurring data structures for METER and BUDGET methods:</p> <table><tr><th>Field type</th><th>Format</th><th>Typical Use</th><th>Description or Use</th></tr><tr><td>Ascending Use Counter</td><td>byte, short, long, or unsigned versions of the</td><td>Meter /Budget</td><td>Ascending count of uses.</td></tr></table>	Field type	Format	Typical Use	Description or Use	Ascending Use Counter	byte, short, long, or unsigned versions of the	Meter /Budget	Ascending count of uses.
Field type	Format	Typical Use	Description or Use							
Ascending Use Counter	byte, short, long, or unsigned versions of the	Meter /Budget	Ascending count of uses.							

Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence		
	same widths		
	Descending Use Counter byte, short, long, or unsigned versions of the same widths	Budget	Descending count of permitted use, eg., remaining budget.
	Counter / Limit 2, 4 or 8 byte integer split into two related bytes or words	Meter / Budget	usage/limits since a specific time; generally used in compound meter data structures.
	Bitmap	Array bytes	Meter / Budget Bit indicator of use or ownership.
	Wide bitmap	Array of bytes	Meter / Budget Indicator of use or ownership that may age with time.
	Last Use Date	time_t	Meter / Budget Date of last use.
	Start Date	time_t	Budget Date of first allowable use.
	Expiration Date	time_t	Meter / Budget Expiration Date.
	Last Audit Date	time_t	Meter / Budget Date of last audit.
	Next Audit Date	time_t	Meter / Budget Date of next required audit.
	Auditor	VDE ID	Meter / Budget VDE ID of authorized auditor.
<p>The information in the table above is not complete or comprehensive, but rather is intended to show some examples of types of information that may be stored in meter and budget related data structures. The actual structure of particular meters and budgets is determined by one or more DTDs 1108 associated with</p>			

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>the load modules 1100 that create and manipulate the data structure. A list of data types permitted by the DTD interpreter 590 in VDE 100 is extensible by properly authorized parties.</p> <p>'193 patent at 143:38-144:31.</p> <hr/> <p>25(C)</p> <p>During the same or different communications exchange, the same or different clearinghouse may handle <u>the end user's request for additional budget</u> and/or permission pertaining to VDE object 300. For example, the end user's electronic appliance 600 may (e.g., in response to a user input request to access a particular VDE object 300) send an administrative object to the clearinghouse requesting budgets and/or other permissions allowing access (Block 1164). <u>As mentioned above, such requests may be transmitted in the form of one or more administrative objects, such as, for example, a single administrative object having multiple "events" associated with multiple requested budgets and/or other permissions for the same or different VDE objects 300.</u> The clearinghouse may upon receipt of such a request, check the end user's credit, financial records, business agreements and/or audit histories to determine whether the requested budgets and/or permissions should be given. The clearinghouse may, based on this analysis, send one or more responsive administrative objects which cause the end user's electronic appliance 600 to update its secure database in response (Block 1166, 1168). This updating might, for example, comprise replacing an expired PERC 808 with a fresh one, modifying a PERC to provide additional (or lesser) rights, etc. Steps 1164-1168 may be repeated multiple times in the same or different communications session to provide further updates to the end user's secure database 610.</p> <p>'193 patent at 162:39-65.</p> <hr/> <p>25(D)</p> <p>In the example shown in Figure 41d, a distributor at a VDE distributor node (106) might <u>request budget</u> from a content creator at another node (102). This request may be made in the context of a secure VDE communication or it may be passed in an "out-of-channel" communication (e.g. a telephone call or letter). <u>The creator 102 may decide to grant budget to the distributor 106 and</u></p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>processes a distribute event (1452 in BUDGET method 1510 at VDE node 102). A result of processing the distribute event within the BUDGET method might be a secure communication (1454) between VDE nodes 102 and 106 by which a budget granting use and redistribute rights to the distributor 106 may be transferred from the creator 102 to the distributor. The distributor's VDE node 106 may respond to the receipt of the budget information by processing the communication using the reply process 1475B of the BUDGET method 1510. The reply event processing 1475B might, for example, install a budget and PERC 808 within the distributor's VDE 106 node to permit the distributor to access content or processes for which access is control at least in part by the budget and/or PERC. At some point, the distributor 106 may also desire to use the content to which she has been granted rights to access.</p> <p>After registering to use the content object, the user 112 would be required to utilize an array of "use" processes 1476C to, for example, open, read, write, and/or close the content object as part of the use process.</p> <p>Once the distributor 106 has used some or all of her budget, she may desire to obtain additional budget. The distributor 106 might then initiate a process using the BUDGET method request process (1480B). Request process 1480B might initiate a communication (1482AB) with the content creator VDE node 102 requesting more budget and perhaps providing details of the use activity to date (e.g., audit trails). The content creator 102 processes the 'get more budget' request event 1482AB using the response process (1484A) within the creator's BUDGET method 1510A. Response process 1484A might, for example, make a determination if the use information indicates proper use of the content, and/or if the distributor is credit worthy for more budget. The BUDGET method response process 1484A might also initiate a financial transaction to transfer funds from the distributor to pay for said use, or use the distribute process 1472A to distribute budget to the distributor 106. A response to the distributor 106 granting more budget (or denying more budget) might be sent immediately as a response to the request communication 1482AB, or it might be sent at a later time as part of a separate communication. The response communication, upon being received at the distributor's VDE node 106, might be processed using the reply process 1475B within the distributor's copy of the BUDGET method 1510B. The reply process 1475B might then process the additional budget in the same manner as described above.</p> <p>The chain of handling and control may, in addition to posting</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="613 285 1484 716">budget information, also pass control information that governs the manner in which said budget may be utilized. For example, the control information specified in the above example may also contain control information describing the process and limits that apply to the distributor's redistribution of the right to use the creator's content object. Thus, when the distributor responds to a budget request from a user (a communication between a user at VDE node 112 to the distributor at VDE node 106 similar in nature to the one described above between VDE nodes 106 and 102) using the distribute process 1472B within the distributor's copy of the BUDGET method 1510B, a distribution and request/response/reply process similar to the one described above might be initiated.</p> <p data-bbox="516 751 894 789">'193 patent at 172:61-174:29.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 827 1484 835"/> <p data-bbox="516 869 594 907">25(E)</p> <p data-bbox="613 940 1333 978">Transportability of VDE Installations Between PPEs 650</p> <p data-bbox="613 1012 1484 1226">In a preferred embodiment, VDE objects 300 and other secure information may, if appropriate, be transported from one PPE 650 to another securely using the various keys outlined above. VDE 100 uses redistribution of VDE administrative information to exchange ownership of VDE object 300, and to allow the portability of objects between electronic appliances 600.</p> <p data-bbox="613 1260 1484 1692">The permissions record 808 of VDE objects 300 contains rights information that may be used to determine whether an object can be redistributed in whole, in part, or at all. If a VDE object 300 can be redistributed, then electronic appliance 600 normally must have a "budget" and/or other permissioning that allows it to redistribute the object. For example, an electronic appliance 600 authorized to redistribute an object may create an administrative object containing a budget or rights less than or equal to the budget or rights that it owns. Some administrative objects may be sent to other PPEs 650. A PPE 650 that receives one of the administrative objects may have the ability to use at least a portion of the budgets, or rights, to related objects.</p> <p data-bbox="516 1728 834 1766">'193 patent at 220:20-40.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1801 1484 1810"/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="516 289 592 325">25(F)</p> <p data-bbox="613 359 1461 541">In addition, for example, an end-user of such content might be limited by the same content control information to making three copies of such content, one for each of three different computers he or she uses (one desktop computer at work, one for a desktop computer at home, and one for a portable computer).</p> <p data-bbox="516 577 820 613">'193 patent at 48:29-35.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 651 1481 655"/> <p data-bbox="516 695 597 730">25(G)</p> <p data-bbox="613 783 1469 1350">... plural, different control models regulating the use and/or auditing of either the same specific copy of electronic information content and/or differently regulating different copies (occurrences) of the same electronic information content. Differing models for billing, auditing, and security can be applied to the same piece of electronic information content and such differing sets of control information may employ, for control purposes, the same, or differing, granularities of electronic information control increments. This includes supporting variable control information for budgeting and auditing usage as applied to a variety of predefined increments of electronic information, including employing a variety of different budgets and/or metering increments for a given electronic information deliverable for: billing units of measure, credit limit, security budget limit and security content metering increments, and/or market surveying and customer profiling content metering increments.</p> <p data-bbox="516 1388 820 1423">'193 patent at 28:19-37.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1461 1481 1465"/> <p data-bbox="516 1507 597 1543">25(H)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1577 1474 1938">... support the flowing of content control information through different "branches" of content control information handling so as to accommodate, under the present invention's preferred embodiment, diverse controlled distributions of VDE controlled content. This allows different parties to employ the same initial electronic content with differing (perhaps competitive) control strategies. In this instance, a party who first placed control information on content can make certain control assumptions and these assumptions would evolve into more specific and/or extensive control assumptions. These control assumptions can evolve during the branching</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>sequence upon content model participants submitting control information changes, for example, for use in "negotiating" with "in place" content control information. This can result in new or modified content control information and/or it might involve the selection of certain one or more already "in-place" content usage control methods over in-place alternative methods, as well as the submission of relevant control information parameter data. This form of evolution of <u>different control information sets applied to different copies of the same electronic property content</u> and/or appliance results from VDE control information flowing "down" through different branches in an overall pathway of handling and control and being modified differently as it diverges down these different pathway branches.</p> <p>'193 patent at 31:29-56.</p> <hr/> <p>25(I)</p> <p><u>... multiple simultaneous control models for the same content property and/or property portion.</u> This allows, for example, for concurrent business activities which are dependent on electronic commercial product content distribution, such as acquiring detailed market survey information and/or supporting advertising, both of which can increase revenue and result in lower content costs to users and greater value to content providers. <u>Such control information and/or overall control models may be applied, as determined or allowed by control information, in differing manners to different participants</u> in a pathway of content, reporting, payment, and/or related control information handling. <u>VDE supports applying different content control information to the same and/or different content and/or appliance usage related activities, and/or to different parties in a content and/or appliance usage model, such that different parties (or classes of VDE users, for example) are subject to differing control information managing their use of electronic information content.</u> <u>For example, differing control models based on the category of a user as a distributor of a VDE controlled content object or an end-user of such content may result in different budgets being applied.</u> Alternatively, for example, a one distributor may have the right to distribute a different array of properties than another distributor (from a common content collection provided, for example, on optical disc). <u>An individual, and/or a class or other grouping of end-users, may have different costs (for example, a student, senior citizen, and/or poor citizen user of content who may</u></p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="613 289 1442 359">be provided with the same or differing discounts) than a "typical" content user.</p> <p data-bbox="521 401 846 432">'193 patent at 30:42-31:7.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 470 1482 474"/> <p data-bbox="521 520 591 552">25(J)</p> <p data-bbox="613 590 1474 1230">Such different application of control information may also result from content control information specifying that a certain party or group of parties shall be subject to content control information that differs from another party or group of parties. For example, content control information for a given piece of content may be stipulated as senior information and therefore not changeable, might be put in place by a content creator and might stipulate that national distributors of a given piece of their content may be permitted to make 100,000 copies per calendar quarter, so long as such copies are provided to bona fide end-users, but may pass only a single copy of such content to a local retailers and the control information limits such a retailer to making no more than 1,000 copies per month for retail sales to end-users. In addition, for example, an end-user of such content might be limited by the same content control information to making three copies of such content, one for each of three different computers he or she uses (one desktop computer at work, one for a desktop computer at home, and one for a portable computer).</p> <p data-bbox="521 1272 821 1304">'193 patent at 48:15-35.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1341 1482 1346"/> <p data-bbox="521 1388 599 1419">25(K)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1457 1474 1913">In this example, as illustrated in Figure 80, user B may receive control information associated with creator A's content from distributor A and/or user/distributor B. In either case, user B may be able to establish their own control information on DA(CA) and/or UDB(UDA(DA(CA))), respectively (if allowed by such control information. The resulting set(s) of control information UB(DA(CA)) and/or UB(UDB(UDA(DA(CA)))) respectively, may represent different control scenarios, each of which may have benefits for user B. As described in connection with an earlier example, user B may have received control information from user/distributor B along a chain of handling including user/distributor A that bases fees on the number of minutes that user B makes use of creator A's content (and requiring user/distributor A</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>to pay fees of \$15 per month per user to distributor A regardless of the amount of usage by user B in a calendar month). This may be more favorable under some circumstances than the fees required by a direct use of control information provided by distributor A, but may also have the disadvantage of an exhausted chain of redistribution and, for example, further usage information reporting requirements included in UDB(UDA(DA(CA))). If the two sets of control information DA(CA) and UDB(UDA(DA(CA))) permit (e.g. do not require exclusivity enforced, for example, by using a registration interval in an object registry used by a secure subsystem of user B's VDE installation to prevent deregistration and reregistration of different sets of control information related to a certain container (or registration of plural copies of the same content having different control information and/or being supplied by different content providers) within a particular interval of time as an aspect of an extended agreement for a chain of handling and control reflected in DA(CA) and/or UDB(UDA(DA(CA))) , <u>user B may have both sets of control information registered and may make use of the set that they find preferable under a given usage scenario.</u></p> <p>'193 patent at 306:30-65.</p> <hr/> <p>25(L)</p> <p>For example, user/distributor A may receive control information CB that includes a requirement that user/distributor A pay creator B for content decrypted by user/distributor A (and any participant receiving distributed and/or redistributed control information from user/distributor A) at the rate of \$0.50 per kilobyte. As indicated above, user/distributor A also may receive control information associated with creator B's VDE content container from distributor A. <u>In this example, user/distributor A may have a choice between paying a "rental" fee through a chain of handling passing through distributor A, and a fee based on the quantity of decryption through a chain of handling direct to creator B. In this case, user/distributor A may have the ability to choose to use either or both of CB and DA(CB).</u></p> <p>'193 patent at 308:29-42.</p> <hr/> <p>25(M)</p> <p>As illustrated in Figure 81, in this example, <u>user B may receive</u></p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>control information associated with creator B's VDE content container from six different sources: CB directly from creator B, DA(CB) from distributor A, UDB(UDA(DA(CB))) and/or UDB(UDA(CB)) from user/distributor B, DC(CB) from distributor C, and/or DB(DC(CB)) from distributor B. This represents six chains of handling through which user B may enter into extended agreements with other participants in this example. Two of these chains pass through user/distributor B. Based on a VDE negotiation between user/distributor B and user B, an extended agreement may be reached (if permitted by control information governing both parties) that reflects the conditions under which user B may use one or both sets of control information. In this example, two chains of handling and control may "converge" at user/distributor B, and then pass to user B (and if control information permits, later diverge once again based on distribution and/or redistribution by user B).</p> <p>'193 patent at 308:48-65.</p> <hr/> <p>25(N)</p> <p>User B may, in this example, receive a VDE content container from distributor C that is comprised of VDE objects created by creator B, creator C, and creator D. In addition, user B may receive a VDE content container from distributor B that contains the same content created by creator B, creator C, and creator D in addition to one or more extracted/embedded portions of content created by creator E. User B may base decisions concerning which of such containers they choose to use (including which embedded containers she may wish to use), and under which circumstances, based on, for example, the character of such extracted/embedded portions (e.g. multimedia presentations illustrating potential areas of interest in the remainder of the content, commentary explaining and/or expositing other elements of content, related works, improved application software delivered as an element of content, etc.); the quality, utility, and/or price (or other attributes of control information) of such portions; and other considerations which distinguish the containers and/or content control information received, in this example, from distributor B and distributor C.</p> <p>'193 patent at 312:11-31.</p> <hr/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="526 281 607 315">25(O)</p> <p data-bbox="618 352 1461 495">As with standard VDE objects 300, a user may be required to contact a clearinghouse service to acquire additional budgets if the user wishes to continue to use the traveling object after the exhaustion of an available budget(s)</p> <p data-bbox="526 533 841 567">'93 patent at 131:10-13.</p> <hr data-bbox="526 604 1490 613"/> <p data-bbox="526 651 600 684">25(P)</p> <p data-bbox="618 722 1490 1575">Once the distributor 106 has used some or all of her budget, she may desire to obtain additional budget. The distributor 106 might then initiate a process using the BUDGET method request process (1480B). Request process 1480B might initiate a communication (1482AB) with the content creator VDE node 102 requesting more budget and perhaps providing details of the use activity to date (e.g., audit trails). The content creator 102 processes the 'get more budget' request event 1482AB using the response process (1484A) within the creator's BUDGET method 1510A. Response process 1484A might, for example, make a determination if the use information indicates proper use of the content, and/or if the distributor is credit worthy for more budget. The BUDGET method response process 1484A might also initiate a financial transaction to transfer funds from the distributor to pay for said use, or use the distribute process 1472A to distribute budget to the distributor 106. A response to the distributor 106 granting more budget (or denying more budget) might be sent immediately as a response to the request communication 1482AB, or it might be sent at a later time as part of a separate communication. The response communication, upon being received at the distributor's VDE node 106, might be processed using the reply process 1475B within the distributor's copy of the BUDGET method 1510B. The reply process 1475B might then process the additional budget in the same manner as described above.</p> <p data-bbox="526 1612 889 1646">'93 patent at 173:21-174:14.</p> <hr data-bbox="526 1684 1490 1692"/> <p data-bbox="526 1730 600 1764">25(Q)</p> <p data-bbox="618 1801 1490 1906">During the same or different communications exchange, the same or different clearinghouse may handle the end user's request for additional budget and/or permission pertaining to VDE object 300.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>For example, the end user's electronic appliance 600 may (e.g., in response to a user input request to access a particular VDE object 300) send an administrative object to the clearinghouse requesting budgets and/or other permissions allowing access (Block 1164). As mentioned above, such requests may be transmitted in the form of one or more administrative objects, such as, for example, a single administrative object having multiple "events" associated with multiple requested budgets and/or other permissions for the same or different VDE objects 300. The clearinghouse may upon receipt of such a request, check the end user's credit, financial records, business agreements and/or audit histories to determine whether the requested budgets and/or permissions should be given. The clearinghouse may, based on this analysis, send one or more responsive administrative objects which cause the end user's electronic appliance 600 to update its secure database in response (Block 1166-1168). This updating might, for example, comprise replacing an expired PERC 808 with a fresh one, modifying a PERC to provide additional (or lessen) rights, etc. Steps 1164-1168 may be repeated multiple times in the same or different communications session to provide further updates to the end user's secure database 610.</p> <p>'193 patent at 162:39-65.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
26.	193.1: "controlling the copies made of said digital file"	<p data-bbox="521 289 805 323"><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p data-bbox="521 363 602 396">26(A)</p> <p data-bbox="615 449 1474 1020">... plural, different control models regulating the use and/or auditing of either the same specific copy of electronic information content and/or differently regulating different copies (occurrences) of the same electronic information content. Differing models for billing, auditing, and security can be applied to the same piece of electronic information content and such differing sets of control information may employ, for control purposes, the same, or differing, granularities of electronic information control increments. This includes supporting variable control information for budgeting and auditing usage as applied to a variety of predefined increments of electronic information, including employing a variety of different budgets and/or metering increments for a given electronic information deliverable for: billing units of measure, credit limit, security budget limit and security content metering increments, and/or market surveying and customer profiling content metering increments.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1062 824 1096">'193 patent at 28:19-37.</p> <hr data-bbox="521 1129 1485 1138"/> <p data-bbox="521 1178 602 1211">26(B)</p> <p data-bbox="615 1247 1479 1929">... support the flowing of content control information through different "branches" of content control information handling so as to accommodate, under the present invention's preferred embodiment, diverse controlled distributions of VDE controlled content. This allows different parties to employ the same initial electronic content with differing (perhaps competitive) control strategies. In this instance, a party who first placed control information on content can make certain control assumptions and these assumptions would evolve into more specific and/or extensive control assumptions. These control assumptions can evolve during the branching sequence upon content model participants submitting control information changes, for example, for use in "negotiating" with "in place" content control information. This can result in new or modified content control information and/or it might involve the selection of certain one or more already "in-place" content usage control methods over in-place alternative methods, as well as the submission of relevant control information parameter data. This form of evolution of different control information sets applied to different copies of the same electronic property content and/or</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="613 283 1435 428">appliance results from VDE control information flowing "down" through different branches in an overall pathway of handling and control and being modified differently as it diverges down these different pathway branches.</p> <p data-bbox="516 468 821 499">'193 patent at 31:29-56.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 541 1481 546"/> <p data-bbox="516 583 597 615">26(C)</p> <p data-bbox="613 657 1481 1619"> ... multiple simultaneous control models for the same content property and/or property portion. This allows, for example, for concurrent business activities which are dependent on electronic commercial product content distribution, such as acquiring detailed market survey information and/or supporting advertising, both of which can increase revenue and result in lower content costs to users and greater value to content providers. Such control information and/or overall control models may be applied, as determined or allowed by control information, in differing manners to different participants in a pathway of content, reporting, payment, and/or related control information handling. VDE supports applying different content control information to the same and/or different content and/or appliance usage related activities, and/or to different parties in a content and/or appliance usage model, such that different parties (or classes of VDE users, for example) are subject to differing control information managing their use of electronic information content. For example, differing control models based on the category of a user as a distributor of a VDE controlled content object or an end-user of such content may result in different budgets being applied. Alternatively, for example, a one distributor may have the right to distribute a different array of properties than another distributor (from a common content collection provided, for example, on optical disc). An individual, and/or a class or other grouping of end-users, may have different costs (for example, a student, senior citizen, and/or poor citizen user of content who may be provided with the same or differing discounts) than a typical content user. </p> <p data-bbox="516 1661 841 1692">'193 patent at 30:42-31:7.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1734 1481 1738"/> <p data-bbox="516 1780 597 1812">26(D)</p> <p data-bbox="613 1854 1435 1915">Such different application of control information may also result from content control information specifying that a certain party or</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>group of parties shall be subject to content control information that differs from another party or group of parties. For example, content control information for a given piece of content may be stipulated as senior information and therefore not changeable, might be put in place by a content creator and might stipulate that national distributors of a given piece of their content may be permitted to make 100,000 copies per calendar quarter, so long as such copies are provided to bona fide end-users, but may pass only a single copy of such content to a local retailers and the control information limits such a retailer to making no more than 1,000 copies per month for retail sales to end-users. In addition, for example, an end-user of such content might be limited by the same content control information to making three copies of such content, one for each of three different computers he or she uses (one desktop computer at work, one for a desktop computer at home, and one for a portable computer).</p> <p>'193 patent at 48:15-35.</p> <hr/> <p>26(E)</p> <p>In this example, as illustrated in Figure 80, user B may receive control information associated with creator A's content from distributor A and/or user/distributor B. In either case, user B may be able to establish their own control information on DA(CA) and/or UDB(UDA(DA(CA))), respectively (if allowed by such control information. The resulting set(s) of control information, UB(DA(CA)) and/or UB(UDB(UDA(DA(CA)))) respectively, may represent different control scenarios, each of which may have benefits for user B. As described in connection with an earlier example, user B may have received control information from user/distributor B along a chain of handling including user/distributor A that bases fees on the number of minutes that user B makes use of creator A's content (and requiring user/distributor A to pay fees of \$15 per month per user to distributor A regardless of the amount of usage by user B in a calendar month). This may be more favorable under some circumstances than the fees required by a direct use of control information provided by distributor A, but may also have the disadvantage of an exhausted chain of redistribution and, for example, further usage information reporting requirements included in UDB(UDA(DA(CA))). If the two sets of control information DA(CA) and UDB(UDA(DA(CA))) permit (e.g. do not require exclusivity enforced, for example, by using a registration interval in an object registry used by a secure subsystem of user B's VDE installation to prevent deregistration and</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>built to execute only in SPE 503 secure space for government classes of security, or in an HPE 655 for commercial applications. As described above, the load module public header 802 may contain an "execution space code" field that indicates where the load module 1100 needs to execute.</p> <p>'193 patent at 140:15-46.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>reregistration of different sets of control information related to a certain container (or registration of plural copies of the same content having different control information and/or being supplied by different content providers) within a particular interval of time as an aspect of an extended agreement for a chain of handling and control reflected in DA(CA) and/or UDB(UDA(DA(CA))) , user B may have both sets of control information registered and may make use of the set that they find preferable under a given usage scenario.</p> <p>'193 patent at 306:30-65.</p> <hr/> <p>26(F)</p> <p>For example, user/distributor A may receive control information CB that includes a requirement that user/distributor A pay creator B for content decrypted by user/distributor A (and any participant receiving distributed and/or redistributed control information from user/distributor A) at the rate of \$0.50 per kilobyte. As indicated above, user/distributor A also may receive control information associated with creator B's VDE content container from distributor A. In this example, user/distributor A may have a choice between paying a "rental" fee through a chain of handling passing through distributor A, and a fee based on the quantity of decryption through a chain of handling direct to creator B. In this case, user/distributor A may have the ability to choose to use either or both of CB and DA(CB).</p> <p>'193 patent at 308:29-42.</p> <hr/> <p>26(G)</p> <p>As illustrated in Figure 81, in this example, user B may receive control information associated with creator B's VDE content container from six different sources: CB directly from creator B, DA(CB) from distributor A, UDB(UDA(DA(CB))) and/or UDB(UDA(CB)) from user/distributor B, DC(CB) from distributor C, and/or DB(DC(CB)) from distributor B. This represents six chains of handling through which user B may enter into extended agreements with other participants in this example. Two of these chains pass through user/distributor B. Based on a VDE negotiation between user/distributor B and user B, an extended agreement may be reached (if permitted by control information governing both parties) that reflects the conditions under which user B may use one</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>or both sets of control information. In this example, two chains of handling and control may "converge" at user/distributor B, and then pass to user B (and if control information permits, later diverge once again based on distribution and/or redistribution by user B).</p> <p>'193 patent at 308:48-65.</p> <hr/> <p>26(H)</p> <p>User B may, in this example, receive a VDE content container from distributor C that is comprised of VDE objects created by creator B, creator C, and creator D. In addition, user B may receive a VDE content container from distributor B that contains the same content created by creator B, creator C, and creator D in addition to one or more extracted/embedded portions of content created by creator E. User B may base decisions concerning which of such containers they choose to use (including which embedded containers she may wish to use), and under which circumstances, based on, for example, the character of such extracted/embedded portions (e.g. multimedia presentations illustrating potential areas of interest in the remainder of the content, commentary explaining and/or expositing other elements of content, related works, improved application software delivered as an element of content, etc.); the quality, utility, and/or price (or other attributes of control information) of such portions; and other considerations which distinguish the containers and/or content control information received, in this example, from distributor B and distributor C.</p> <p>'193 patent at 312:11-31.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
27.	721.1: "digitally signing a second load module with a second digital signature different from the first digital signature, the second digital signature designating the second load module for use by a second device class having at least one of tamper resistance and security level different from the at least one of tamper resistance and security level of the first device class"	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>27(A)</p> <p>In accordance with one aspect provided by the present invention, one or more trusted verifying authorities validate load modules or other executables by analyzing and/or testing them. A verifying authority digitally "signs" and "certifies" those load modules or other executables it has verified (using a public key based digital signature and/or certificate based thereon, for example).</p> <p>Protected execution spaces such as protected processing environments can be programmed or otherwise conditioned to accept only those load modules or other executables bearing a digital signature/certificate of an accredited (or particular) verifying authority.</p> <p>'721 patent at 4:61-5:5.</p> <hr/> <p>27(B)</p> <p>A hierarchy of assurance levels may be provided for different protected processing environment security levels. Load modules or other executables can be provided with digital signatures associated with particular assurance levels. Appliances assigned to particular assurance levels can protect themselves from executing load modules or other executables associated with different assurance levels. Different digital signatures and/or certificates may be used to distinguish between load modules or other executables intended for different assurance levels. This strict assurance level hierarchy provides a framework to help ensure that a more trusted environment can protect itself from load modules or other executables exposed to environments with different work factors (e.g., less trusted or tamper-resistant environments). This can be used to provide a high degree of security compartmentalization that helps protect the remainder of the system should parts of the system become compromised.</p> <p>For example, protected processing environments or other secure execution spaces that are more impervious to tampering (such as those providing a higher degree of physical security) may use an assurance level that isolates it from protected processing environments or other secure execution spaces that are relatively more susceptible to tampering (such as those constructed solely by software executing on a general purpose digital computer in a non-</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>secure location).</p> <p>A verifying authority may digitally sign load modules or other executables with a digital signature that indicates or implies assurance level. A verifying authority can use digital signature techniques to distinguish between assurance levels. As one example, each different digital signature may be encrypted using a different verification key and/or fundamentally different encryption, one-way hash and/or other techniques. A protected processing environment or other secure execution space protects itself by executing only those load modules or other executables that have been digitally signed for its corresponding assurance level.</p> <p>The present invention may use a verifying authority and the digital signatures it provides to compartmentalize the different electronic appliances depending on their level of security (e.g., work factor or relative tamper resistance). In particular, a verifying authority and the digital signatures it provides isolate appliances with significantly different work factors — preventing the security of high work factor appliances from collapsing into the security of low work factor appliances due to free exchange of load modules or other executables.</p> <p>'721 patent at 6:16-62.</p> <hr/> <p>27(C)</p> <p>Figures 11A-11C show how a verifying authority can use different digital signatures to designate the same or different load modules as being appropriate for execution by different assurance level electronic appliances.</p> <p>Figures 12, 13 and 13A show how assurance level digital signatures can be used to isolate electronic appliances or appliance types based on work factor and/or tamper resistance to reduce overall security risks;</p> <p>'721 patent at 7:66-8:6.</p> <hr/>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="508 289 589 323">27(D)</p> <p data-bbox="605 363 829 392">Assurance Levels</p> <p data-bbox="605 432 1468 646">Verifying authority 100 can use different digital signing techniques to provide different "assurance levels" for different kinds of electronic appliances 61 having different "work factors" or levels of tamper resistance. Figures 10A-10C show an example assurance level hierarchy providing three different assurance levels for different electronic appliance types:</p> <p data-bbox="605 686 1468 900">Assurance level I might be used for an electronic appliance(s) 61 whose protected processing environment 108 is based on software techniques that may be somewhat resistant to tampering. An example of an assurance level I electronic appliance 61A might be a general purpose personal computer that executes software to create protected processing environment 108.</p> <p data-bbox="605 940 1468 1293">An assurance level II electronic appliance 61B may provide a protected processing environment 108 based on a hybrid of software security techniques and hardware-based security techniques. An example of an assurance level II electronic appliance 61B might be a general purpose personal computer equipped with a hardware integrated circuit secure processing unit ("SPU") that performs some secure processing outside of the SPU (see Ginter et al. patent disclosure Figure 10 and associated text). Such a hybrid arrangement might be relatively more resistant to tampering than a software-only implementation.</p> <p data-bbox="605 1333 1468 1614">The assurance level III appliance 61C shown is a general purpose personal computer equipped with a hardware-based secure processing unit 132 providing and completely containing protected processing environment 108 (see Ginter et al. Figures 6 and 9 for example). A silicon-based special purpose integrated circuit security chip is relatively more tamper-resistant than implementations relying on software techniques for some or all of their tamper-resistance.</p> <p data-bbox="605 1654 1468 1869">In this example, verifying authority 100 digitally signs load modules 54 using different digital signature techniques (for example, different "private" keys 122) based on assurance level. The digital signatures 106 applied by verifying authority 100 thus securely encode the same (or different) load module 54 for use by appropriate corresponding assurance level electronic appliances 61.</p> <p data-bbox="605 1908 1406 1938">Assurance level in this example may be assigned to a particular</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>protected processing environment 108 at initialization (e.g., at the factory in the case of hardware-based secure processing units). Assigning assurance level at initialization time facilitates the use of key management (e.g., secure key exchange protocols) to enforce isolation based on assurance level. For example, since establishment of assurance level is done at initialization time, rather than in the field in this example, the key exchange mechanism can be used to provide new keys (assuming an assurance level has been established correctly).</p> <p>'721 patent at 16:37-17:23.</p> <hr/> <p>27(E)</p> <p>In one example, verifying authority 100 may digitally sign identical copies of load module 54 for use by different classes or "assurance levels" of electronic appliances 61. If the sharing of a load module 54 between different electronic appliances is regarded as an open communications channel between the protected processing environments 108 of the two appliances, it becomes apparent that there is a high degree of risk in permitting such sharing to occur. In particular, the extra security assurances and precautions of the more trusted environment are collapsed into the those of the less trusted environment because an attacker who compromises a load module within a less trusted environment is then be able to launch the same load module to attack the more trusted environment. Hence, although compartmentalization based on encryption and key management can be used to restrict certain kinds of load modules 54 to execute only on certain types of electronic appliances 61, a significant application in this context is to compartmentalize the different types of electronic appliances and thereby allow an electronic appliance to protect itself against load modules 54 of different assurance levels.</p> <p>'721 patent at 18:19-38.</p> <hr/> <p>27(F)</p> <p>In accordance with this feature of the invention, verifying authority 100 supports all of these various categories of digital signatures, and system 50 uses key management to distribute the appropriate verification keys to different assurance level devices. For example, verifying authority 100 may digitally sign a particular load module</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="615 289 1474 506">54 such that only hardware-only based server(s) 402(3) at assurance level XI may authenticate. This compartmentalization prevents any load module executable on hardware-only servers 402(3) from executing on any other assurance level appliance (for example, software-only protected processing environment based support service 404(1)).</p> <p data-bbox="615 543 1474 898">To simplify key management and distribution, execution environments having significantly similar work factors can be classified in the same assurance level. Figure 13 shows one example hierarchical assurance level arrangement. In this example, less secure "software only" protected processing environment 108 devices are categorized as assurance level I, somewhat more secure "software and hardware hybrid" protected processing environment appliances are categorized as assurance level II, and more trusted "hardware only" protected processing environment devices are categorized as assurance level III.</p> <p data-bbox="522 938 824 972">'721 patent at 19:11-32.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1008 1487 1012"/> <p data-bbox="522 1056 602 1089">27(G)</p> <p data-bbox="615 1125 1474 1266">A load module or other executable may be certified for multiple assurance levels. Different digital signatures may be used to certify the same load module or other executable for different respective assurance levels.</p> <p data-bbox="522 1306 792 1339">'721 patent at 20:1-4.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
28.	891.1: "securely applying, at said first appliance through use of said at least one resource said first entity's control and said second entity's control to govern use of said data item"	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>28(A)</p> <p>The embedding processes for all VDE embedded content containers normally involves securely identifying the appropriate content control information for the embedded content. For example, VDE content control information for a VDE installation and/or a VDE content container may securely, and transparently to an embedder (user), apply the same content control information to edited (such as modified or additional) container content as is applied to one or more portions (including all, for example) of previously "in place" content of said container and/or <u>securely apply control information</u> generated through a VDE control information negotiation between control sets, and/or it may apply control information previously applied to said content. Application of control information may occur regardless of whether the edited content is in a parent or embedded container. <u>This same capability of securely applying content control information</u> (which may be automatically and/or transparently applied), may also be employed with content that is embedded into a VDE container through extracting and embedding content, or through the moving, or copying and embedding, of VDE container objects. Application of content control information normally occurs securely within one or more VDE secure sub-system PPEs 650. This process may employ a VDE template that enables a user, through easy to use GUI user interface tools, to specify VDE content control information for certain or all embedded content, and which may include menu driven, user selectable and/or definable options, such as picking amongst alternative control methods (e.g. between different forms of metering) which may be represented by different icons picturing (symbolizing) different control functions and apply such functions to an increment of VDE secured content, such as an embedded object listed on an object directory display.</p> <p>'193 patent at 299:19-51.</p> <hr/> <p>28(B)</p> <p>Embedded content (and/or content objects) may have been contributed by different parties and may be integrated into a VDE container through a VDE content and content control information integration process securely managed through the use of one or more secure VDE subsystems. This process may, for example, involve one or more of:</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="609 325 1481 898">(1.) <u>securely applying instructions controlling the embedding and/or use of said submitted content</u>, wherein said instructions were securely put in place, at least in part, by a content provider and/or user of said VDE container. For example, said user and/or provider may interact with one or more user interfaces offering a selection of content embedding and/or control options (e.g. in the form of a VDE template). Such options may include which, and/or whether, one or more controls should be applied to one or more portions of said content and/or the entry of content control parameter data (such a time period before which said content may not be used, cost of use of content, and/or pricing discount control parameters such as software program suite sale discounting). Once required and/or optional content control information is established by a provider and/or user, it may function as content control information which may be, in part or in full, applied automatically to certain, or all, content which is embedded in a VDE content container.</p> <p data-bbox="516 940 815 972">'193 patent at 300:6-30.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="516 1056 587 1087">28(C)</p> <p data-bbox="609 1123 1469 1297">Users of VDE may include content <u>creators who apply content usage, usage reporting, and/or usage payment related control information to electronic content</u> and/or appliances for users such as end-user organizations, individuals, and content and/or appliance distributors.</p> <p data-bbox="516 1339 799 1371">'193 patent at 9:40-45.</p> <hr/> <p data-bbox="516 1455 587 1486">28(D)</p> <p data-bbox="609 1528 1474 1780">For example, in a VDE aware word processor application, a user may be able to "print" a document into a VDE content container object, <u>applying specific control information by selecting from amongst a series of different menu templates for different purposes</u> (for example, a confidential memo template for internal organization purposes may restrict the ability to "keep," that is to make an electronic copy of the memo).</p> <p data-bbox="516 1822 815 1854">'193 patent at 26:59-67.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p data-bbox="521 289 597 321">28(E)</p> <p data-bbox="615 352 1481 680">VDE supports applying different content control information to the same and/or different content and/or appliance usage related activities, and/or to different parties in a content and/or appliance usage model, such that different parties (or classes of VDE users, for example) are subject to differing control information managing their use of electronic information content. For example, differing control models based on the category of a user as a distributor of a VDE controlled content object or an end-user of such content may result in different budgets being applied.</p> <p data-bbox="521 720 821 751">'193 patent at 30:55-65.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 787 1485 793"/> <p data-bbox="521 840 597 871">28(F)</p> <p data-bbox="615 903 1414 976">Keys and tags may be securely generated within SPE 503 (HPE 655) in the preferred embodiment.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1016 837 1047">'193 patent at 120:15-16.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1083 1485 1089"/> <p data-bbox="521 1136 597 1167">28(G)</p> <p data-bbox="615 1199 1481 1482">Frequently, for a VDE application for a given content model (such as distribution of entertainment on CD-ROM, content delivery from an Internet repository, or electronic catalog shopping and advertising, or some combination of the above) participants would be able to securely select from amongst available, alternative control methods and apply related parameter data wherein such selection of control method and/or submission of data would constitute their "contribution" of control information.</p> <p data-bbox="521 1522 846 1554">'193 patent at 18:60-19:1.</p> <hr data-bbox="516 1589 1485 1596"/> <p data-bbox="521 1642 597 1673">28(H)</p> <p data-bbox="615 1705 1451 1852">ROS 602 assembles these elements together into an executable component assembly 690 prior to loading and executing the component assembly (e.g., in a secure operating environment such as SPE 503 and/or HPE 655).</p> <p data-bbox="521 1892 813 1923">'193 patent at 83:44-48</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
29.	900.155: "derives information from one or more aspects of said host processing environment"	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u></p> <p>29(A)</p> <p>Correspondence Between Installed Software and Appliance "Signature". Another technique that may be used during the installation routine 3470 is to customize the operational materials 3472 by embedding a "machine signature" into the operational materials to establish a correspondence between the installed software on a particular electronic appliance 600 (Figure 69C, block 3470(7)). This technique prevents a software-based PPE 650 from being transferred from one electronic appliance 600 to another (except through the use of the appropriate secure, verified backup mechanism).</p> <p>For electronic appliances 600 where it is feasible to do so, the installation procedure 3470 may determine unique information about the electronic appliance 600 (e.g. a "signature" SIG in the sense of a unique value, not necessarily a "digital signature" in the cryptographic sense). Installation routine 3470 embeds the electronic appliance "signature" SIG in the installed operational materials 3472. Upon initialization, the operational materials 3472 validate the embedded signature value against the actual electronic appliance 600 signature SIG, and may refuse to start if the comparison fails.</p> <p>Depending on the configuration of electronic appliance 600, the machine signature may consist, for example, of some combination of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a hash of the ROM BIOS 658 (see Figure 69G); a hash of a disk defect map 3497a; the Ethernet (or other) network adapter 666 address; information written into an unused disk sector; information stored in a non-volatile CMOS RAM (such as used for hardware configuration data); information stored in non-volatile ("flash") memory (such as used for system or peripheral component "BIOS" programs) and/or hidden unique information placed into the root directory 3497b of the fixed disk drive 668;

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence
		<p>Figure 69G shows an example of some of these appliance-specific signatures.</p> <p>'900 patent at 239:4-42.</p>

	Claim Term / Phrase	InterTrust Evidence																				
30.	912.8: “identifying at least one aspect of an execution space required for use and/or execution of the load module”	<p><u>Patent Specifications</u> 30(A)</p> <p>The following is an example of a possible field layout for load module public header 802:</p> <table><tr><th>Field Type</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>LM ID</td><td>VDE ID of Load Module.</td></tr><tr><td>Creator ID</td><td>Site ID of creator of this load module.</td></tr><tr><td>Type ID</td><td>Constant indicates load module type.</td></tr><tr><td>LM ID</td><td>Unique sequence number for this load module, which uniquely identifies the load module in a sequence of load modules created by an authorized VDE participant.</td></tr><tr><td>Version ID</td><td>Version number of this load module.</td></tr><tr><td>Other classification information</td><td>Class ID ID to support different load module classes.</td></tr><tr><td>Type ID</td><td>ID to support method type compatible searching.</td></tr><tr><td>Descriptive Information</td><td>Description Textual description of the load module.</td></tr><tr><td>Execution space code</td><td>Value that describes what execution space (e.g., SPE or HPE) this load module</td></tr></table> <p>Many load modules 1100 contain code that executes in an SPE 503. Some load modules 1100 contain code that executes in an HPE 655. This allows methods 1000 to execute in whichever environment is appropriate. For example, an INFORMATION method 1000 can be built to execute only in SPE 503 secure space for government classes of security, or in an HPE 655 for commercial applications. As described above, the load module public header 802 may contain an “execution space code” field that indicates where the load module 1100 needs to execute.</p>	Field Type	Description	LM ID	VDE ID of Load Module.	Creator ID	Site ID of creator of this load module.	Type ID	Constant indicates load module type.	LM ID	Unique sequence number for this load module, which uniquely identifies the load module in a sequence of load modules created by an authorized VDE participant.	Version ID	Version number of this load module.	Other classification information	Class ID ID to support different load module classes.	Type ID	ID to support method type compatible searching.	Descriptive Information	Description Textual description of the load module.	Execution space code	Value that describes what execution space (e.g., SPE or HPE) this load module
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		‘193 patent at 140:15-46.																				